Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—JULY 6, 1844.

The Fourth of July.

We have not heard of a single accident of any importance occurring on this jubilee to mar the pleasure of the day. The morning broke clear and cool, the sun rose without a cloud to dim its splendor, everything in nature contributed to form one of the most delightful days we have had for years.—And well did our citizens enjoy it. The factories, mills and workshops, were deserted, almost all the warehouses and stores shut up, every body was apparently pleased and happy. Away went parties of pleasure up and down the rivers, to the country, to every accessible place of resort. Most of the Sabbath schools went in procession to some favorite grove in the neighborhood of the two cities and spent part of the day in pleasant exercises, calculated to nurture a patriotic feeling in the hundreds of young hearts which participated in the excitement and pleasure of these meetings. We attended one held in a grove near Manchester. After the opening exercises, a hymn was sung full of stirring allusions to our country, the Declaration of Independence was read remarkably well by a youth, and an address was delivered directed to the adult portion of the audience on their duty to instil into the youth sentiments of love for our own loved land. Altogether the meeting was a very happy one. We presume all all the other parties of the kind were of a similar nature. The Temperance folks had a meeting on the old Camp ground six miles up the Monongahela—the Lady Washingtonians another on the island below the old Allegheny Bridge. The ladies of the 5th Presbyterian church had a fair.

It was with no ordinary emotion we noticed the almost universal suspension of business of all kinds and the diffusion of joy on every side.

Long may our land remain as happy and its inhabitants as contented. May the glorious, soul-inspiring, immortal Fourth of July, be observed with religious care as the day on which our sires struck a blow for freedom which made the world resound and Despots quail in terror. The associations connected with and suggested by that day should be cherished and nurtured in the heart of every American citizen, as a legacy bequeathed him by those who won our freedom with their blood.

The Mass Meeting at Wellsville.

Our delegation to this meeting returned at daylight on the morning of the 4th. From all accounts this was a soul-stirring, *en masse*, turn out of the sturdy yeomanry of Ohio. The number present is variously estimated from six to eight thousand.—Notwithstanding the farmers were in the middle of the hurry and toil of a laborious harvest, at the call to duty they turned out to mingle with a most enthusiastic spirit in the deliberations of the convention. Speeches were made by Mr. Griswell of Canton Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, Mr. Hard of Cleveland, Col. Rogers of Tennessee, one of the nearest neighbors of Col. Polk, by our own Darragh, and other gentlemen. The proceedings and speeches were of the genuine kind, the spirit of 1840 was manifested in all its strength and vigor. Transparencies, banners, music, and all the attendant etcs. which indicate so unerringly the enthusiasm and glorious outpouring of the patriotism of the people were there in abundance. One farmer came into the town in a wagon filled with ladies and gentlemen, having a pole set up in the centre, on it a cross piece of board, and on that a chicken cock on the flat of his back with a live coon standing over him; and so they drove in amid the cheers and plaudits of the multitude, who were struck with the apposite practical illustration of the state of parties at this stage of the campaign, and the manner in which it will certainly terminate. Around the speakers' stand a thousand Whig ladies sat and heard and gave approval of the sentiments which fell so eloquently from the orators. Hurra for the Whig ladies of Ohio. We consider everything is going right when the ladies take the matter in hand.

☞The Governor of Maryland appears to be rivalling our "previous pardon" Governor in his peculiar line. The Baltimore papers detail the circumstances connected with the recent pardon of a notorious and desperate burglar named Robert Curtain. It appears the verdict contained a recommendation to the Court for mercy. This was procured by some person or persons and presented to the Governor, who pardoned the criminal the same day. The pardon having been read in court, several of the jurors rose and expressly disclaimed having done more than recommended the prisoner to the clemency of the court; the court likewise disclaimed having any thing to do with it. In addition to the the signatures of the jury attached to the verdict, a number of respectable citizens had signed the petition for mercy. The subject is involved in some mystery. The patriot says:

It seems to us, that it is due to the character of the office held by the Governor that he should expose the person or persons who practiced the deception, if any were practised upon him—and that such investigation should be had as would expose fully to the community who it is that is responsible for this wrong.

☞The following legislative ticket has been nominated by the Whigs of Harrison and Jefferson counties, Ohio,—for Senator John Hastings, for Representative Ezekiel Harris.

☞A mass meeting is called by the Whig Committee of Jefferson Co. O. to meet in Steubenville on the 31st of July.

☞The Whigs of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, lately erected a Liberty pole upwards of one hundred feet high. The Locos cut it down in the night, whereupon the whole Whig population turned out and put up a much loftier one. Customary work that, for the Locos. We believe it was at a Loco meeting lately that a Whig was put down, or put out, for calling for a cheer for our country.

☞Mr. M'Duffie has not resigned his seat in the Senate. His colleague, Mr. Huger, heartily disgusted with public life, has declared he would not return to Washington. The rumor of Mr. M's resigning grew out of a threat he made in the Senate, while discussing the benefits of the Union.—He regards the north as having the largest portion, and talks about nullification to equalize them.

☞The Whigs in all parts of the country are alive and at work with the greatest enthusiasm.—The Whigs at Lowell, (Mass.) lately had a meeting the largest ever held in that place. At Otsego, N. Y. ten thousand persons were prerent. The Louisville Journal contains a glowing account of a tremendous Mass meeting and procession in that city, on the evening of the 29th ult. A great meeting was held on the same day in New Albany. Ben Hardin made a splendid speech to the crowds assembled. The meeting at Wellsville, O. on the 2nd, was a splendid exhibition of the feeling in that section of the country—some six thousand were there.

At the Peoria (Ill.) convention the number of persons in attendance was estimated at twenty-five or thirty thousand. At the mass meeting in Rochester, N. Y. on the 29th ult., between eight and ten thousand Whigs were present. These are a few of the enthusiastic mass meetings held throughout the Union.

☞Mr. Secretay Bibb arrived at Washington on the evening of the 2nd to enter upon the duties of his office.

Political Lies.

We find the following malicious and barefaced lie in the Ohio Patriot published at New Lisbon, O.

"We are informed by a young gentleman just from Pittsburgh (and formerly of this place,) that many of the Whigs of that city evince much anxiety for the prompt withdrawal of Mr. Clay and the nomination of Gen. Scott in his stead. Our informant is himself a Whig, and the intelligence which he brings from Pittsburgh corresponds with what we hear from all directions. The conviction of inevitable defeat has seized upon the coons, and they read their doom in the despondency and illnature which their street and beer house politicians cannot control. A correspondent in last week's New Lisbon Palladium suggests the propriety of withdrawing Mr. Clay, but the editor declines endorsing the recommendation until he has further time to consider."

This is certainly one of the most impudent assertions we have seen lately, even in a Locofoco paper, accustomed as we are to their mendacity. There is not a particle of truth in it. A "Whig" indeed? We beg leave to say the "Whig"—the "young gentleman"—who has gratuitously asserted this, has taken upon himself to assert a falsehood. So far from there being discord in the Whig ranks here, there never was more unanimity. The friends of Protection are united, and move heart and hand in the great movement now going on in favor of Whig principles. We wonder if the mamma of this '*young* gentleman" knows he is out. Even the Loco papers in this city, though bold enough in assertion, have never intimated what this simpleton has imposed on the astute editor of the Patriot. As to renunciations by individuals of Whigism, we positively assert there have been none of the least possible importance. On the other hand, the converts to Whig principles are numerous. The conversions have been three to one in our favor, not only here, but all over the country. Let the counterfeit "Whig" and the "Patriot" digest the following, and then we shall furnish another batch.

More Renunciations.—Every mail brings intelligence of accessions to the Whig party from the ranks of our opponents. The Genesee County (Michigan) Democrat has just rent in pieces its old Locofoco flag, and substituted the banner of Clay and Frelinghuysen, The Hagerstown (Maryland) Herald of Freedom mentions the names of several Locofocos who have joined the Clay club in that place. The Norristown (Pennsylvania) Herald publishes the recantation of James Norberry, until now an influential Locofoco, and adds that one of the secretaries of the late Locofoco convention at Harrisburgh has joined the Norristown Clay club. The last number of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal contains the renunciations of four very influential Locofocos of Montgomery county. The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas mentions seventeen changes in favor of Whigism as having taken place in the southern part of Warren county, and says that he recently heard a highly influential Locofoco in the northern part of the same county declare that he and his Locofoco neighbors would not go for the Polk ticket. The Sidney (Ohio) Aurora says that the last Clay club meeting at that place was warmly and eloquently addressed by two seceders from the Locofoco ranks. G. B White, of Brown county, O., a fine speaker, has left the Locofoco party and taken the stump for the Whig candidates.

Mr. Shinn, a member of the Virginia Senate from the counties of Harrison, Wood, &c., appears in the Clarksburgh Gazette with a letter to his constituents. He was a Locofoco and now gives his reasons why he cannot support Mr. Polk, and why he will support Mr. Clay.

Mr. Shinn's accession to the Whigs is valuable, because he has a vote in the State Senate, and because he has influence with the people.

☞The Rockingham (Va.) Register lately announced the abandonment of Mr. Clay by Jeremiah Morton, Esq., a Clay sub-elector for 1844, an intelligent man, an eloquent speaker, and a decided Whig; whereupon Mr. Morton informed the Register that tue statement was quite premature, and that he intended supporting Mr. Clay to the uttermost.

☞Mr. Botts has replied to the Richmond speech of McDuffie.

☞A young man in Philadelphia, named Wesley Flavel while intoxicated, shot his wife, and a neice of hers, with a pistol. It was loaded with slugs.—The two were running away from him at the time—they were considered in a dangerous condition.

☞An individual who, at different times, stole papers from the Baltimore Patriot office recently sent the following letter to the editor:

July 1st.

Dear Sir:—I have at different times taken numbers of the Patriot to which I was not entitled,—in other words, I have stolen from you the amount of about the enclosed sum, $1,50. I don't think it was as much as that, but I think it could not have been more—Please receive this and forgive me—and pray that God may, in his infinite mercy, forgive a thief, but now, I trust, A PENITENT.

☞Judge Jones of Philadelphia in his charge to the Grand Jury, noticing the great riots in Philadelphia, imputes the original guilt to the foreigners who attacked the native American Meetings in May.

Unfortunate Affray.—An affray occurred yesterday between two boys, which had like to have proved fatal to one of them. It originated from a troublesome dog. The animal had been prowling about the houses in MacLean's Row, Allegheny city, opposite Blackstock, Bell & Co.'s Factory, Federal street. On Thursday night it got into the cellar of Mr. Bissett, and in the morning into the house. Mr. B.'s son drove it out, and while throwing stones at it on the street was assaulted by a son of Mr. Chislett, who drove him into the house. When entering the door he was struck on the back of the head and knocked on to a cast iron umbrella stand, which cut his face and nose very severely. The stand was broken.

The Flood.—The towns of Chester and Kaskaskia, in Illinois, have been nearly destroyed by the great flood. The latter place has been deserted by its inhabitants, it being from 10 to 20 feet under water.

The editor of the St. Louis Republican has made a tour through the villages of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont. He estimates the number of persons encamped on the bluffs in the vicinity of these towns at full three hundred. They generally have no other covering than branches of trees laid thick on polls. Speaking of the effect of this great calamity, the Republican says:

"In every article of provisions, in wood, in employment, in the delay attendant upon all manner of business, it will be strikingly experienced for a long while to come. Everything has been deranged by it. Our market is neglected. The prospects of our gardeners are destroyed for this year. So of everything else.—Poultry, butter, eggs—things of absolute necessity, are to be had only at greatly advanced prices, and thereby, affect the consumer very materially. Then, again, the mechanics employed in bricklaying and plastering can do nothing, because of the inability to get *sand*, and this must continue for a month or two, at any rate. Of course, all other building mechanics suffer by this delay. Millions of dollars cannot restore Missouri and Illinois to the prosperous condition which they enjoyed before this flood.

JOE SMITH.

Joe, we have said, had delivered himself up. What he will do, or what will be done with him, remains to be seen. The excitement against him is very great. At Carthage, it is hard work to keep the people off him. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican speaks of a scene which occurred at Carthage on the 25th ult. thus:

"A serious difficulty like to have occurred this morning, and which has somewhat disturbed the harmony that has existed. When Joe arrived last night, a great crowd was at Hamilton's anxious to see him. The Governor requested them to leave, and that he would gratify them with a sight of Joe this morning—Accordingly, this morning, the Governor and Gen. Deming, with Joe and Hiram, passed in front of the McDonough line, Deming introducing Joe and H. as General Joseph and Hiram Smith, the Carthage Greys accompanying them by orders of the General. By the time they got round the Greys conceived that they had been appointed as an escort to honor Joe, which insulted them much; and as soon as Joe got to Hamilton's, they marched passed the house, raising a shout of hisses and groans which made Joe faint The word went round as soon as they reached their camp, that they were to be put under arrest, and their arms taken from them, for this insult to His Holiness. Their blood was up in a moment, their muskets charged with ball; and they declared that they would die before they would give up their arms. The excitement in the camp was intense for a few minutes, and until the Governor was sent for. He addressed them, stating that they were acting in the capacity of guards to Joe, and not as an escort; and that if an order for their arrest had been issued, it should be instantly countermanded. They applauded him, and quiet was restored; but it has created a feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the McDonough troops, who would have been directed to arrest them

The Governor is, I think, firm, but disposed to be prudent, and, as is proper for him, to do nothing contrary to law. The Warsaw forces arrived here a couple of hours ago, and are now returning, rather dissatisfied with the prospect of a fracas.

It will be mostly those who volunteer of the troops who will go to Nauvoo. It is, I think, the design to provoke, if possible, the Mormons there into some act of imprudence that might justify an attack, and the destruction of some property as a lesson to them. This, I think, will be the result. How far it may be carried who knows?

NAUVOO.

Smith and his Council have surrendered!—So says the St. Louis Republican. They started for Carthage on Monday 24th ult, arrived there at midnight, and were to be examined on the 25th. Joe will be set free on his giving bail; but it is said a body of 200 horse troop mean to follow him until they kill him.

Annexed is Mr. Polk's acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency. It will go no farther than nomination.

Columbia, Tenn, June 12, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me, that the democratic national convention, then assembled at Baltimore, had designated me to be the candidate of the democratic party for President of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of President of the United States should never be sought nor declined. I never have sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to decline it, if conferred upon me by the voluntary suffrages of my fellow citizens. In accepting the nomination, I am deeply impressed with the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by my republican friends, and am duly sensible of the great and mighty responsibilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called to fill the high station of President of the United States.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nom inationmade by the convention shall be confirmed by the people and result in my election, I shall enter upon the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election. In the event of my election it shall be my constant aim, by a strict adherence to the old republican landmarks, to maintain and preserve the public prosperity, and at the end of four years I am resolved to retire to private life. In assuming this position I feel that I not only impose on myself a salutary restraint, but that I take the most effective means in my power of enabling the Democratic party to make a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved county.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your ob't servant, JAMES K POLK.

The *Pittsburgh Morning Post* has a letter from an annonymous source, dated Columbus, Tenn. (Polk's residence,) which the editor boldly asserts "*shows that he* (Polk) *is a firm friend of a Tariff*, and that *the principles that have been uniformly advocated by him, are those that will afford ample and permanent protection to American Industry*" Now consider that this Mr. Polk throughout last summer was traversing Tennessee and inveighing against the present Tariff expressly as *Protective*, and therefore oppressive, declaring in so many words in his own prepared speech that he was in favor of reducing the Tariff to *twenty per cent.* as a *uniform* rate of duty, and declaring that Distribution and a *Protective Tariff* constituted *the difference* between him and the Whig party—and then say wherein there is any moral difference between an utterer of counterfeit money and these Pennsylvania deceivers. Do the latter not clearly seek to compass a victory by a dishonest concealment and misrepresentation of their candidate's long cherished and clearly expressed opinions?—What can be villainous if this is not?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM TEXAS.

"By way of New Orleans, Texas papers to the 19th instant have been received. The papers contain little worth extracting; they are filled with articles on annexation. The *Gazette* of the 19th says that if Texas could procure from Mexico a complete recognition of her independence, a majority of the citizens would be opposed to annexation.

In relation to the annexetion question, the Galveston Civilian of the 15th ultimo says:

"The annexation fever is, we are happy to state, now confined principally to the other said of the Sabine. Like the *grippe*, it has been of a much milder type, and passed off much sooner here than in the United States.—'Solitary and alone' we have until recently held the only pen, a feeble one, it is true, which has been directed against this measure; but succor has at length come forward, and the large, intelligent, and respectable class of citizens who have stood opposed to the measure are likely to find other and abler advocates of their opinions. At the outset the negotiations it was assumed, with more confidence than circumstances warranted, that nine-tenths of the people of Taxas were in favor of the measure. This was a mere guess, like the one which gave rise to it, (viz: that two-thirds of the United States Senate would vote for the treaty,) and a better knowledge of facts has proved that both were erroneous. Its friends here are astonished to find the opposition to it so strong and successful. The fact is not to be concealed that from all quarters the evidences are strong and palpable of a growing aversion to the scheme."

In respect to the Indian troubles on the frontier, the Houston *Telegraph* of the 12th has the following:

"We have direct information from Bexar that the danger is *no less* than heretofore; that the Indians are still committing their depredations in parties of from eight to twelve; and that it is unsafe to travel the country, unless armed and in company. And it is certainly no less important to emigrants and strangers to be on their guard, than it is to the old and experienced inhabitants of Bexar, who never leave town without *arms and company.*"—*Nat Intel*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Republic.

CHINA.

Hoskong, (China,) Feb. 25, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I arrived here on the 19 h December last, in 165 days from Boston. This place is rapidly increasing, though much is required for its improvement in its police department, and for the healthiness of the place the coming season. Burglaries of the most daring character occur almost every night, and the paddy fields and stagnant, filthy water in the town, are sufficient to produce the yellow fever in this climate. The English have a large force, both on shore and afloat, no less than seven vessels of war now in port. The government officers, both civil and military, form three-fourths of the foreign population; however, the English merchants, one and all, I hear, are coming here to reside as soon as their houses of business, &c., which are being built, are finished, and should the coming season prove healthy, the place will become in a short period of great importance. The American merchants centre at Canton, at which place there will doubtless be much trade, (as heretofore,) but whether the port now open at the North and this place will not sensibly change the current of trade, is matter of much speculation. I am of the opinion it will to a very great extent. Should this place prove unhealthy, it will be only the great store house for the English merchants, who transact by far the greater portion of the trade.

At the ports to the Northward some considerable transactions in tea, camphor &c., have already transpired, and it is the belief of gentlemen with whom I have conversed on the subject that it will increase rapidly. A great noise was made by the Chinese owing to a few of the English officers going on an excursion farther into the country than the treaty defines. I was at Canton a few days during which time the Chinese paid one of the three million instalments to the English; it is said by some they are prepared to pay and willing to do so faster than it becomes due, and that this is what the English do not like, as they now hold Chusan in trust, and finding it to be a very desirable point would be glad to retain it which they perhaps would do, if the Chinese did not live up to the letter of the treaty. Business at Canton was delayed two days, owing (as near as I could ascertain,) to a strike amongst the under officers of the Chinese custom house for higher wages, or for some pay which the government did not seem willing to allow, judging they made money enough by cheating the foreigners, whom they consider fair game, and I will back them against any other class of men in the world as being most expert in this particular. The Chinese new year commenced on the 18th inst. and the lower classes (few others are met with here,) give themselves up to debauchery and riot for from one to four weeks.

What the Hon. Mr. Cushing will do, is matter of much speculation with the Americans, who say they are on better footing with the Chinese than any others. I trust he will go to Pekin, at all hazard, though he will doubtless meet with much opposition. Our ships of war have not yet arrived. The "St. Louis" was seen on the 1st inst, by the "Huntress," arrived on the 21st. The "Boxer," from Boston, arrived on the 22d The "Brandywine" was spoken by the "Antelope" clipper brig, 9 days out from Ceylon, to touch at Borneo, thence here.

The trade with China and the United States ought, and I think will increase rapidly.—Provisions, domestics, naval and ship stores, and copper, are finding ready sale at this place and at prices that will pay the shipper well, and they are generally on the rise.

The Governor here, Sir Henry Pottinger, has asked to be relieved; he is annoyed by his consuls, &c., at the North, and land holders here. A sale of land (or lease) took place here last month; it runs for 75 years, and the purchaser pays an annual rent of from 30 to 100 pounds, and is obliged within twelve months to erect buildings, to cost at least ten years' rent, which revert to the government at the expiration of the charter.

Dorrin Prison.—We learn from the Providence papers that Thomas Wilson Dorr, the hero of Chepachet arrived at Providence on Thursday in the steamer Iolas from Newport, accompanied by the Sheriff of Newoort county and officer Gould of Providence. Also by his friend and counsel, Walter S. Burgess Esq. His arrival at that hour was wholly unexpected by the people of Providence, and consequently but few persons were at the wharf when he landed.

A carriage was drawn up near the dock, in which Mr. D. took his seat, accompanied by the above named individuals. While the carriage waited on the wharf, in order that a way might be made for its passage, some few of the prisoner's friends shook hands with him.

On arriving at the prison, says the Providence Gazette, he walked up the steps, with as cool, calm and collected a gait as that with which he used to mount the steps at Whipple's Buildings, on his entrance to his office.

He found his father and mother awaiting his arrival at the prison, both of whom were greatly affected on taking leave of their son, perhaps for ever. No one was permitted to see him but them.

At 9 o'clock precisely he was committed to his cell in the prison, and of course subjected to all the degrading discipline of that place.

The Providence Journal of Saturday says:—

Very exaggerated reports, as is natural, have been circulated about a large meeting on the bridge Thursday evening, and a disposition to riot. The number of persons collected did not exceed 150 or 200; hardly more than would assemble at that spot any day by the overturning of a carriage. The Mayor directed them not to obstruct the streets, and one man who refused to obey, and manifested an inclination to make a row, was quietly taken to the watch house. The rest immediately dispersed, and no disturbance ensued.

It appears that Sullivan Dorr, father of T. W. Dorr, has petitioned the Legislature, now in session at Newport, that his son may be liberated, or if that could not be done, that the punishment might be commuted to imprisonment in the county goal in the county of Newport instead of the State Prison. The petitioner has never countenanced the treasonable conduct of his son. The petition was laid on the table, a course which was the more readily adopted, we presume, in consequence of Mr. Ballou having protested on the floor of the House at the instance of Gov. Dorr, "against any action upon that petition as coming from him," meaning the prisoner.

The Providence Gazette of Friday says—

One thing is settled, if reports from Newport are to be relied on; Mr. Dorr will not be liberated by the present General Assembly, until he himself petitions for a pardon; at the same time promising his allegiance to the present Constitution of the State. This he declares, we learn, he never will do; and hence, we see nothing to prevent his continuing in the State prison, at all events, until his friends carry the elections.

We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday last. The death of the Smiths has beyond all doubt led to a bloody collision between the Troops and the Mormons. The situation of Gov Ford it will be seen was critical. Should the Mormons have attacked him before he could retreat they would be very likely to have destroyed the small body of men under his command. Their destruction will infallibly bring upon the Mormons an extirpating war. From the tenor of former advices it seems the citizens of the surrounding counties were eager for some plea to drive the Mormons from the State. They are likely to have their hands full now. We shall look for further news with great anxiety.

DEATH OF JOE AND HIRAM SMITH

We received the following last evening by a passenger:

(From the St. Louis Evening Gazette, Extra.)

Friend Flagg—Enclosed you have a copy of an Extra issued at Quincy. We left Nauvoo about day light this morning (Friday, 28th) all was quiet. The Mormons heard of the death of the SMITHS as Gov. Ford, who was encamped a few miles back, had (as supposed) intercepted the messengers from Carthage.

At Warsaw all was excitement. The women and children were all removed, and an immediate attack was expected from the Mormons.

We met the "Boreas" just above Quincy, with 300 men armed and equipped for Warsaw, eager for fight.

I send the "Quincy Herald" printed this morning, containing the particular's of Smith's death.

In haste, yours, A. J. STONE.

On Board Steamboat St. Croix, Friday Evening, June 28, 1844.

From the Quincy Herald, Friday Morning, 3 o'clock.

DEATH OF THE PROPHET!

JOE AND HIRAM SMITH ARE DEAD.

The steamboat Boreas, just in from Warsaw, brings shocking intelligence from the scene of the Mormon war. The following slip from the office of the Warsaw Signal explains the dreadful tragedy:

"Joe and Hiram Smith are dead—shot this afternoon. An attack from the Mormons is expected every hour—Will not the surrounding counties rush instantly to our rescue!

Warsaw, June 27th, 1844."

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing of the Mormon Prophet and his brother Hiram are as follows: On yesterday Gov. Ford left Carthage with about 120 soldiers for the purpose of taking possession of the "Nauvoo Legion" and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and called for the assembling of the Legion. About 2000 men with arms immediately responded to its call. These troops were put under command of Col. Singleton of Brown county, who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.

The Governor finding all quiet left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M. with a company of 60 men for the purpose of encamping about seven miles from the city.

At about the same time that Gov. Ford left Nauvoo, the Prophet and his brother were killed at Carthage, under the following circumstances, as near as we can ascertain them:

Joe and Hiram were both confined in the debtor's room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on the charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and anti-mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor. A Mormon attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail.—He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow-prisoners it seems had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He attempted to escape from the window, when a *hundred balls* entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. There our intelligence ends—what took place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down the most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their is no help here before this.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Major Flood has ordered out the militia of this regiment, and he steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that our city is in danger, because most of the Warsaw families have taken refuge here—but we believe there is no danger, we are too far from the scene of action.

Messengers have just left for Hannibal and the towns below for the purpose of arousing the Missourians. The excitement in our city is intense and the anxiety to hear the fate of Governor Ford and his men is very great.

☞The case of Sally Miller, who has been held as a Slave in Mississippi, and who lately sued for her freedom and $10,000 damages in the District Court held in New Orleans, on the ground that she was originally of Bavarian descent, and was kidnapped and enslaved when a child, has been decided against her. The judge recommends an amicable settlement of the matter by her friends with her owner.

The steamer *Iatan* struck a snag about eleven o'clock on Saturday night last, when going up, which broke through the guard, near the starboard wheel, passed up through the cabin floor, tearing up two staterooms, and out through the hurricane roof.—A cabin passenger was asleep in one of the state rooms when the snag entered, but scrambled out in double quick time much scared, but not injured. The damage sustained by the boat can be repaired at little expense—*St. Louis Rep 25th June.*

A Lowell correspondent of the New York Anglo American gives the following facts in relation to the manufacture of carpets by power-looms which has been commenced by the Lowell Company. The inventions of Mr Big low reflect credit upon himself and his country:

"Mr. Bigelow, an ingenious young artisan, has invented a power loom for weaving ingrain carpets; it is a splendid piece of machinery, and does great credit to the artist; it is capable of doing more than the ordinary hand loom, and can with great ease be managed by a girl. I was much pleased while examining it to see how mathematically exact it works. While the shuttle is passing from one box to another, if the thread breaks it at once stops, and when any change is necessary a small bell attached to the machinery informs the girl in attendance what is wanted. It is truly astonishing to see the rapid march of science.

To the Lowell Company the people of this country are indebted for bringing this beautiful machine to its present high state of perfection; they have expended nearly $100,000 in building and erecting machines; they have now put up fifty looms, about one third of which are in active operation, the carpets produced are of excellent quality, and will bear comparison with any manufactured.

Mr. Bigelow has likewise completed a machine for the manufacture of Brussels carpets, which is confidently expected to excel all his other inventions in point of simplicity, and from the opinions I have heard from the best mechanics here, there is every prospect of its success.

He is now manufacturing Coach lace at the cost of 2¼ cents per yard, which formerly by hand weaving cost 20 cents showing a great difference in favor of the power machine of 17¾ cents per yard. To these great improvements he has added the manufacture of the Marseilles quilt, which is produced with as much facility as cotton cloth, the raised figures on the surface showing every variety of pattern.

This description of work has seldom been attempted in this country, having formerly been made by the hand-loom, and required a very experienced workman—now a girl with a few weeks' practice, can manage one of the power looms with the greatest ease. I am informed that a paragraph has gone the rounds of the papers stating that the inventor has got an offer from England of £30,000 for the Patent. A gentleman connected with the Lowell Company assured me that it is not correct, but that Mr. Bigelow has taken out a patent in England."

Great Fire at Hudson.—Yesterday afternoon whilst the steamboat Fairfield was firing up, a spark was blown into the store of Hubble, Clarke & Co., Hudson, which immediately took fire and communicating to the stores and dwelling-houses adjoining, about twenty buildings were destroyed. The fire was still raging when the boat left.—*N. Y Courier, of Saturday.*

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

POLK AND CLAY.

Mr. Editor:—The Post of yesterday, crowed that the present Grand Jury stand politically,

For Polk	10
For Clay	8

and says, "of course nothing of this can be found in the Whig organ." Now for the other side of the picture. Grand Inquest on 8 Boat Majestic, on her last trip up, a *true Bill*, found against Free trade, Annexation and Humbug, vote—Clay against the whole breed—

For Clay	60
" Polk	11
" Jo Smith	1
" John Tyler,	1

"Of course, nothing of this can be found in the Polkat organ," which advocates all the humbugs, by supporting the pretensions of the Loco Polko candidates.

July 2d. ONE OF THE OLD COONS.

P. S. Will you ask your readers and the public to read the letter of Dr. Channing, on the Annexation of Texas, addressed to Hon H Clay, those who have not read it should do so and those who have, may do so again with profit.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

OUR GARDENS.

Mr. Editor:—At this season of the year we have few pleasures equal to those afforded by visiting some of the delightful gardens that abound in the vicinity of our smoky city; and yet but few of our citizens evince much taste for this sort of pastime and agreeable recreation Some difficulty, to be sure, may be encountered in visiting some of them, on account of not having good roads leading into the country, or in not having vehicles to ride in, and thus have an excuse for staying at home, to be suffocated with dust and heat, when the thermometer seldom falls below 90 deg. in the shade for nearly two months. Happily for those who desire a short, cheap and refreshing ride, we have two Omnibusses starting hourly, during the day, from the west end of the Allegheny bridge, which run as far as Wardrop's garden, below Manchester, charging for cash passenger but six and a fourth cents down and the same up, and for this very trifling sum a person has a pleasant ride of two miles through a succession of handsome country residences, with their beautiful enclosures. Then, when at Mr Wardrop's garden, the visitor has free access to his splendid variety of flowers and shrubbery, where an hour can be spent in a most delightful manner in examining his endless variety of cactus and other hothouse flowers

After having seen Mr. Wardrop's garden, there is another place of attraction, which is the vegetable and fruit garden belonging to Mr Wm. Martin, beautifully spread out on the slope of ground below Sweeney's conspicuous and handsome summer residence for invalids, who require good living, fresh air, and a prospect of unequalled beauty. Mr Martin is no churl with his handsome and well stocked garden, and the visitor will be much gratified with the order and taste displayed in the arrangement of his vegetable beds, grapes and gooseberries. The samples of the latter, exhibited to the writer of this article, were well flavored and of extraordinary size. Of one kind, the *Tweedside*, there were berries which measure five inches in circumference, the long way, and four and a half inches round the middle.

All the varieties were large and of delicious flavor. He imported the bushes from Scotland, and will have a large quantity and variety of young trees for sale in the fall. Those who take an interest in these delicacies will do well to call and see Mr. Martin, and they will find a worthy and intelligent Scotchman, whose whole delight and desire is to cultivate choice fruits and vegetable's for our health and gratification

There are many other gardens in our neighborhood, but not quite so easy of acces. Mr. Murdock's nursery garden on Squirrel Hill, about four miles from the city, and Henrice's flower garden above the Fifth ward are well worthy of a visit. E.

Desertions.—A Locofoco meeting was held at Savannah, Georgia, on the 7th, Col. G. Robertson in the chair, at which was resolved that "we disapprove of the action of the late Baltimore Convention in nominating Mr. Polk for President, and that we as Democrats *repudiate said nomination.*

Destruction of a British Whale Ship.—Intelligence has been received of the total destruction of a British whale ship, and the murder of nearly all the crew, by the natives of Strong's Island, one of the South Sea Islands. The vessel was Harriet, of London, Capt. Dunker. Until this intelligence arrived the vessel had not been heard of for eighteen months. It is supposed that many vessels have been destroyed in the same way. No Englishman resides on the island, but some of the natives speak the English language well.

Mr. M'Duffie.—This Southern hotspur, delivered a speech before the "Democratic Club" at Richmond, Va., on the 26th of June. The speech is found in the New York Express. It partakes of the fiery and ultra character of the speaker, and his school of politics. The Express remarks of it:

It is violently abusive of the North and of Northern men, and even the women of the North, for offences never before dreamed of, are traduced almost as badly as Northern men.

The speech takes the most ultra ground also upon the Texas question and upon the Tariff. It is violent in the defence of the extreme Southern opinions for annexation, and burdened with denunciations of the Tariff of 1842.—Northern manufacturers are called 'plunderers,' and Southern Whigs their allies.

The seven Southern States south of the Potomac are exhorted to unite in order to bring the North at the feet of the South in behalf of the Union.

The nullification of 1832 is acknowledged to have been an error of policy, but the principle is defended without any compunction of conscience. In order to make the principle more effective, an urgent appeal is made to the South to become united

The Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 22d inst, says:

The river here is said by some of the oldest inhabitants to be as high as it was in '28; by others it is said to be two inches lower A gentleman, who came down the river yesterday, says it is higher between this place and the mouth of the Arkansas than it has ever been known to be. It is now only a few inches below the level of the lower floor of the brick stores at the landing, and we understand it is rising at the rate of two inches in twenty four hours—The Point opposite here is a perfect lake of water, and the levee in the bend next above is expected to break every moment. In fact, most of the plantations on the river between this place and the mouth of the Arkansas are overflowed, and we suppose there is not a single one which is not injured to some extent.

If the reports from above be correct, the damage will be incalculable. We make an estimate, from personal knowledge, by which we think the loss on the cotton crop between the above named points cannot be less than 40,000 bales, and if the river should rise six inches more, and continue up three weeks longer, there will be very few crops on the river saved.

Changes in favor of Whig Principles—Gen. Thos. Edwards, of Bridgeport, Ct. who, has for many years been a prominent member of the loco foco party, and who was their candidate for Congress a few years since, has come out for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and will next week publish his reasons. He is said to be a man of extensive influence. Alfred Edwards, his son, heretofore known as a successful loco foco orator, is now on a tour through the State using all his influence for the Whig cause.

☞Mr. Thomas Loring, Editor of the Raleigh Independent, hitherto a neutral paper has declared in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen. Mr. L. was formerly Editor of the Raleigh Standard and a warm supporter of Mr. Van Buren. When the Anti-Van Buren feeling developed itself in the North State pretty strong and the contest between the Calhoun men and Van Burenites waxed very warm, Mr. L. was induced to sell out, and his paper passed over to the calhoun side. Thereupon he established the Independent, and has occupied a neutral position until now. He declares he cannot now hold his peace,—and that he regards the safety and prosperity of the country as requiring the election of the Whig nominees.

Later from China.—*Arrival of Mr. Cushing.*—The brig Argyle Capt. Cooper, of Baltimore, arrived yesterday from Canton, having sailed thence on the 15th March. The only important intelligence we have from that place is the arrival of Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, who arrived at Hong Kong on 5th March, in good health. He was to proceed to Canton as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements to leave Hong Kong. The American Consul was making preparations to receive him at Canton with due honor. A liberty pole was to be raised on the occasion. The U. S Frigate Brandywine had sailed a few days previous for Manilla.

Large storehouses had been built on the ground of the late fire, and the merchants were carrying on business in them.

There was very little business doing. Teas were scarce and high.—*N. Y. Trib.*

New Counterfeits.—We learn from Sibbitt & Jones, that twenty dollar notes on the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, are in circulation. They are payable to J. Newland or bearer—letter A, dated Richmond, Oct 5, 1843; paper thin and general appearance of the note bad—The signatures and filling up done with pale ink. Engraved by Draper, Underwood, Bald and Spencer.

Counterfeit 5's on the Lancaster Bank, Pa; have also just come out. They are remarkably well done, and well calculated to deceive. They may be detected, however, by observing that the paper is much whiter than

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per anum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing mos tof the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, of THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	.....	$0 50
" " Two "	.....	0 75
" " Three "	.....	1 00
" " Three months,	.....	3 00
" " Six "	.....	6 00
" " Twelve "	.....	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	.....	$6 00
" " " Six months,	.....	5 00

PITTSBURGH—JULY 9, 1844

MURDER OF JO SMITH.

When the accounts first reached us of the death of the Mormon prophet, they conveyed the impression that he had been killed in a general melee, or fight between the Mormons and the people. But the late intelligence renders it too evident that Jo Smith and his brother Hiram have fallen victims to that lawless spirit which has brought so much disgrace upon our country. They have been lynched, —bisely murdered, after they had given themselves up to the constituted authorities. The enorm ty of this transaction cannot be palliated by the attrocities committed by Smith, and his arch-impostures, because he was then in the hands of the constituted authorities, and had a right to protection. We hope Gov. Ford, and the law-abiding citizens of Illinois, will spare no pains to ferret out the perpetrators of this outrageous murder.

THE TARIFF OF 1842.

The constant and persevering efforts of the Locofoco papers to make it appear that Mr. Polk is a good enough tariff man, shows of how much importance that subject is viewed in the Northern States. A tangible point to which the candidates can be brought, is the present tariff. On this tariff, Messrs. Clay and Polk have expressed the following opinions:

MR. CLAY.

"I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Without intending to express any opinion upon every item of the Tariff, I WOULD SAY THAT I THINK THE PROVISIONS IN THE MAIN WISE AND PROPER."—*Sept* 13, 1843 *Letter to a Committee of Georgia Whigs.*

MR. POLK.

"I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS, considering it to be in many respects of this character. I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT, and restoring the Compromise Tariff of March 2, 1833."—*May* 15, 1843. *Reply to Citizens of Tennessee.*

In addition to the above, Mr. Clay says in a recent letter, he considers the present tariff of the most benificent character, and would consider its repeal fraught with pernicious conseqences. The difference, then, between the two candidates is this: Mr. Clay approves and sustains the present tariff—Mr. Polk disapproves of the present tariff, and wishes to break it down. We defy any locofoco to disprove these positions.

HEAR WHAT AN HONEST MAN SAYS!

The shamefully dishonest course pursued by the Locofoco papers of this city and state, to endeavor to produce the impression that Mr Polk is in favor of a tariff, yielding a just protection to American industry, is well set off by the remarks of one of Mr. Polk's friends who is honest enough to tell the unvarnished truth.

Mr Elwood Fisher, a most determined partisan of Mr. POLK, in a recent speech at Louisville, Ky., made the followin; unqualified admissions:

"The Whigs accuse us of not being willing to go before the people upon our principles—of being afraid to avow our naked principles and discuss them f irly and openly, unaided by the gunpowder popularity of a Jackson, or the secret power of a magician. We have now nominated a man who is neither a hero nor a magician, a citizen comparatively undistinguished beaten twice in his own State in the Governor'scanvass, but a man OUT AND OUT FOR FREE TRADE, OPENLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY OPPOSED TO PROTECTION, AS INEXPEDIENT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL. We nominate a man as the *exponent of our principles*—we fight on our principles, and we expect to conquer on our principles, without any extraneous aid."

So Mr. Polk and his party are free traders "openly and unconditionally opposed to protection as inexpedient and unconstitutional." We call upon the people of Pennsylvania to bear in mind this acknowledgment.

AN OPEN AVOWAL.—RECOLLECT IT!—Friends of the Tariff and protection to American Industry! read the following extract from the speech of Mr. Henley, of Indiana, made on the floor of the House of Representatives during the late session. He said in reference to the the Tariff bill reported by McKay, that

"The democratic party has been taunted with a fear of passing the late Tariff bill! I can tell gentlemen that the present Tariff will be reduced as soon as we (the democracy) are in full power. We very well knew that it was of no use to pass it in the house now, as we have not the majority in the Senate. Give us a majority there, and then see if we do not pass the bill! We will do it! for such is our purpose—such is our resolute determination!"

Gen. Waddy Thompson on Texas.

The National Intelligencer of last Saturday contains a lengthy and very interesting letter, from Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, late Minister to Mexico, on the subject of the Annexation of Texas. Scarcely any man in the country is better able to express an opinion in regard to the matter, as respects the South, being, as the Intelligencer remarks, a Southern man by birth, education, feeling and interest; the first man to propose in the House of Representatives of the United States the recognition of the independence of Texas; himself personally interested in that country; a resident for the last three years in the city of Mexico in a station which necessarily has made him familiarly acquainted with the concerns of both Texas and Mexico—their physical and social relations to the United States, to each other, and to the rest of the world, and with every consideration that can by possibility connect itself with the "Annexation" question His letter will therefore be read with profound interest, especially at the South.

The letter makes five of the wide columns of the National Intelligencer, being entirely too long for our space, but happily for our purpose the main argument is contained in the first column, as follows:

Messrs. Gales and Seaton: In an address which I recently made to the Whigs of Albany, I made some remarks in relation to the late treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States. A misrepresentation (no doubt resulting from a misunderstanding) of those remarks makes it proper in my judgment that I should no longer withhold the public expression of my opinions upon that subject, and it is due to myself that I should at the same time give the reasons for those opinions. In the speech which I made at Albany I expressed no opinion upon the question of ultimate annexation, not becau e I thought that my views of that subject would be disagreeable to the audience which I was addressing, but for exactly the opposite reason. I preferred to discuse the subject before a Southern audience, where diff rent opinions were entertained, and where it was possible that some good might be done No individual in the United States has more motives of a personal character than I have to advocate the immediate annexation of Texas to this country. I was the first man who, on the floor Congress, expressed his sympathy in the Revolution of Texas. It was an amendment offered by me to the appropriation bill in March 1837, which secured the recognition of Texas by our Government—a measure at that time of vital importance to the young Republic. Circumstances have since placed it in my power to give many other and substantial proofs of my friendly feelings both to Texas and the Texans; and I am proud to know that no living man has a stronger hold upon the gratitude and affection of the people of Texas than I have: and, I will add, that there are pecuniary considerations (to me not unimportant) which would make the annexation of Texas eminently desirable to me: yet, with all these motives to a different conclusion, I have not been able to change my opinions upon the subject. These opinions have not been hastily formed, but have ripened into fixed and settled convictions.

I am opposed to the annexation, because in the language of Judge Upshur, "it would injure their chief agricultural interest (that of the South) by raising up a powerful competitor;" and "it would cheapen the price of cotton, the principle raw material." Now these considerations may have great weight with the manufactures of the North: they have exactly the opposite effect with me, as a Southern man and a cotton planter. Will such be the effect of the measure? That it will be, no one can doubt who is acquainted with the unequalled advantages of Texas as a cotton growing country. I do not hesitate to say—and I do so on no light authority—that if the most skilful cotton planter were to ask of Heaven a country for the growing of that staple, that he would ask no single advantage which is not found in Texes. There are millions of acres there which will produce from 2,500 to 4,000 pounds of cotton to the acre. As a provision country it is at least equal to any portion of our Western country, and it is more healty than any other cotton growing region in the world. It is true that there are some portions of the United States where, in favorable years, a hand can make as much cotton as he can gather, but here presents itself an inappreciable advantage which Texas possesses, which is this: From the month of February, when the cotton is planted, until the middle of July when it is matured, there are constant showers; and from July until the middle of December, in ordinary years, there is no rain at all; thus affording five months of uninterupted good weather for gathering the crop. The cotton is therefore unstained, and its staple is also better than that of American cotton. I am perfectly satisfied that a judicious investment in a cotton plantation in Texas will yield, besides all necessaries for family consumption, from eight to ten per cent. profit per annum at the price of three cents per pound for the cotton

In confirmation of these views, it is only necessary to say, that even now, with all the insecurity of property in Texas, many of the best planters in the Southwest are removing their property there. I know myself that two gentlemen who own the very best plantations which I have seen in Alabama and Florida, have abandoned in a great degree their estates and removed their hands to Texas. A distinguished advocate of the measure estimates that in a very short time two hundred thousand negroes will be removed to Texas. The most of these will be taken from the exhausted lands of the old States, where they do not produce one thousand pounds of cotton to the hand, and carried to Texas, where they will average five thousand pounds to the hand. To which may be added a large number of slaves and white laborers now employed in other branches of agriculture, which will still more increase the production of cotton. Is it wise in us thus to stimulate the production of our great staple now, when the adjustment of the demand and supply is trembling in the balance, and when all the indications are that this adjustment will be most disastrous to the cotton planter, and not to the cotton planter alone, but to the value of slave labor, and of necessary consequence to the existence of slavery? I presume that no one will deny that cotton cannot continue to be raised in the old States at three or four cents the pound, and I know of nothing else that can be substituted for it. Slaves will then become an incumbrance which we shall be glad to be rid of; and I confess for myself that it will afford me very little consolation in riding over my fields, grown up in broom-sedge and washed into gullies, to be told that the institution of slavery still exists and is prosperous in Texas. I believe that slavery is in no sense an evil, that the African is not only more contented and happy, enjoys more physical comfort, and is more moral, religious, and virtuous in the condition of domestic slavery than in any other, but I do most confidently believe that the only alternative of that condition is vice, ideness, and debauchery, ultimately leading to barbarism; but I confess that my philanthropy is not so expansive as to sacrifice every thing to its perpetuation elsewhere, even if such would be the effect, which I do not believe. My patriotism is in some degree geographical, and the first object of my solicitude love, and devotion is the country in which I was born.

It may be said that if all this is true Texas will supersede us in the production of cotton, whether annexed or not, and that we should avail ourselves of the present and only opportunity of acquiring it. To which I reply, that it Texas is settled without any adventitious stimulus being given to such settlement, the increased demand for cotton may keep pace with the increasing supply. Cotton, in large quantities, can only be made by slave labor; all experience proves this. These slaves can only be carried to Texas from the United States, and as long as Texas is a seperate Government, although individuals may remove there, a feeling of pride in and affection for his country in the heart of every American will prevent most of our people from yielding to the temptations which are held out to them to abandon their country. But once make Texas a portion of that country, and extend our glorious flag over it, and such a tide of Emigration has never before been witnessed as will set in that direction. It seems to me therefore that to stimulate the production of cotton beyond the possibility of consumption, because the supply may possibly, without such stimulus, exceed the demand, would be as unwise as it would be to give half an once of arsenic to a friend because we supposed that we had discovered the signs of incipient consumption.

I have never yet heard any satisfactory answer to these views. I have anxiously sought to have them answered; for it is painful to me to find myself opposed to an almost universal popular opinion in the South upon this subject. It is still more painful to me to oppose, almost "solitary and alone," the opinion of the patriotic and honored State to which it is my pride to belong. Nothing would have been more a greable to me than to find myself once more agreeing in opinion upon great questions of public policy with the majority of that State. During an angry and excited party conflict for the last seven years, I have been treated by that majority with so much of kindness that I would gladly have made any sacrifice to the general opinion of the State, which I could have done consistently with a sense of duty.

The remainder of Mr. Thompson's argument is subordinate to the above, though given at great length, and is in substance as follows:

1. "The certain and inevitable tendencies of the Annexation of Texas are to promote the abolition of slavery, more so, indeed, than any other measure which has heretofore been proposed." To support this opinion, Mr. Thompson quotes largely from Mr. Wilkins, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, and Mr. Walker. Mr. Thompson considers the abolition of slavery the greatest calamity which could befal the South, and absolutely ruinous. He therefore opposes annexation on this ground.

2. He opposes Annexation on the ground of extending the maritime coast of the slave states, and exposing them to attacks from a foreign enemy.

3. He does not believe that England has any designs upon Texas, other than those acknowledged openly. He says, "England is not the country to do a mean and sneaking thing. A wrong and arrogant one she may do, but that "old and haughty nation" is incapable of deliberate falsehood; and I must say, in this connexion, that I can see no justification for the jealousy and vituperation of England which is so common with a certain class of politicians."

Mr Thompson is opposed to the late treaty for the following reasons:

"1. Because the President and Senate of Texas had no power to make such treaty." They had no power to change the organic law of the nation.—Have the President and Senate of the United States the power to annex this country to Texas?

"2. The treaty is objectionable because, it is in effect a declaration of war without the action and approbation of the House of Representatives."—Under this head Mr. Thompson speaks highly of the treatment he received in Mexico, both from the people and Government. He says:—"From the moment when I first put my foot in Mexico, every body, from the lepero in the streets to the President, seemed to vie with each other in acts of kindness to me. President SANTA ANA has so often made me happy by making me the instrument of making others happy, that I take special pleasure on all proper occasions in bearing testimony to his many noble and generous qualities. It would be with great pain that in any war I would draw my sword against Mexico. In such a war as this I could not."

The opposition of Mr. Thompson to annexation is based entirely on Southern consid rations.—His is a Southern argument addressed to Southerners; and that it is a strong one, and calculated to have a powerful effect, all must admit. We conversed with a gentleman, a few days ago, who resides in Jackson, Miss., and he stated that at the first blush, the population of that state were nearly all in favor of annexation, but that on more mature consideration the public mind underwent a great change, and he doubted whether at the present moment, a majority of the people were in favor of it. The cause of this change was founded on the consideration presented with so much force by Mr. Thompson,—that it would ruin Mississippi, as the leading cotton planting state.

It is certainly a singular fact that the annexation of Texas is now opposed violently at the North and at the South for exactly opposite reasons. The abolitionists of the North oppose annexation as tending to extend and strengthen the institution of slavery—and the supporters of slavery at the South oppose annexation, as tending to weaken and destroy their beloved institution!

From whatever cause opposed, we rejoice that Texas annexation *is opposed*—and we trust it will continue to meet with such opposition that it will never form a part of these United States. A part from the consideration of slavery there are sufficient strong reasons against any further acquisition of territory.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

FIFTH WARD MOVING.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, friendly to the formation of a "Tariff and Antiannexation Club," held July 6, 1844 at the Walnut st, school house,

The meeting was organized by calling JOEL W. LIGHTNER, Esq, to the Chair, and appointing E. W. COOK, Secy. After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting it was on motion

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to draught articles of association for the Club; whereupon, Messrs. James McKelly, Henry Fess, Jr, and John Wilkerson, were appointed After the committee had retired, Mr. A. M. Smith, Esq., being called on, addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent manner

The committee having returned, offered the following articles of association, which were adopted.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE 5TH WARD TARIFF AND ANTI-ANNEXATION CLUB.

Article 1st. The title of this Club shall be the Fifth Ward Tariff and Anti-Annexation Club.

Art. 2d. The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one recording Secretary, one corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee.

Art. 3d. The duty of the President shall be to preside over the meetings, appoint all sub committees, and call extra meetings in conjunction with a majority of the Executive Committee.

Art. 4th. The duty of the Vice Presidents shall be to assist the President in keeping order in the meetings, and in case of the absence of the President, to preside over the meeting, and have his full power, the first named having the priority.

Art. 5th The duty of the Recording Secretary shall be to keep a record of the minutes of all the meetings, and have them published when desired by the Club, and the duty of the Corresponding Secretary shall be to correspond with other Clubs, in order to give and receive any information that will advance the cause.

Art. 6th. The duty of the Executive Committee shall be to receive and pay out all moneys for the benefit and support of the Club, and also to provide at least two speakers for each meeting, to call extra meetings in conjunction with the President;—three shall form a quorum to do business.

Art. 7th. The Club shall meet in the Public School House, corner of Walnut and Pike street, semi-monthly.

Art. 8th. The whole Club shall be considered as a Committee of Vigilance for the Fifth Ward, and use all honorable means for the election of Henry Clay, Theodore Frelinghuysen and Gen. Joseph Markle to the respective offices for which each one has been nominated, they being the friends of the Protective Tariff and American workshops, and the enemies of the Annexation of Texas and the British workshops.

The Club then proceeded to the election of officers; whereupon, William Bayne was elected President, James Dalzell and John Wilkenson Vice Presidents, Henry Fess, Jr., Recording Secretary, and E. W. Cook Corresponding Secretary.

After the President elect had taken the chair, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents, appoint five persons as an Executive Committee, and the following named persons were so appointed:

Joel W. Lightner, H. Burg, John Taylor, Joseph Jenkinson and George Hamilton. In answer to a call of the club, Mr. T. J. Bigham Esq., very eloquently addressed them, at the close of which address, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the regular meetings of the Club be held on the 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this evening, be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in such papers as are friendly to the cause.

On motion, the Club adjourned

WM. BAYNE, President.

HENRY FESS, Jr, Rec. Sec'y.

Extract of a letter dated New Carthage, La,, June 2 th.

"The river here is still on the rise, say half an inch in twenty-four hours, and it is said to be within 6 inches of the highest point of 1828 The result is that the whole parish is very nearly submerged. The planters on Vidall and Roundaway have given up all hopes, and are trying to secure a few acres by leveeing in the highest points for their stock, &c. Such general distress I never heard of. Tensas is no better off, and three inches more water will, I think, cover nearly every acre of land, except the mounds and a few high ridges."

From the Vicksburg Constitutionalist, June 22d.

THE RIVER.—The work of devastation, destruction and ruin, continues; the water is rising more than one inch in every 24 hours at this place. On Monday and Tuesday last, nearly 1000 hands were employed on the levee at Milikins' Bend; about twenty miles above us a crevasse was checked, and if permanent thousands of acres will be saved. The loss of stock, particularly cattle is lamentable For many days they have been collecting in large numbers on the ridges, near the numerous bayous, where they were enabled to find a little food; those ridges are now generally under water, and a gentleman from Richmond, La., (about twenty miles west of this city,) informed us, that nearly 500 cattle could be seen at one view dead, the water, on their last place of refuge, being from 13 to 24 inches deep! and at the same time assured us that the number of cattle lost would not be less than 100,000 in all the submerged country. We cannot possibly form an idea of the extent of loss—many, very may planters, who have heretofore escaped, and who imagined themselves above an overflow, are now without a single visable acre.

POLLY BODINE, the supposed murderer of Mrs HOUSEMAN, near New York, has had her trial.—The Jury could not agree on a verdict and were discharged, after being out eighteen hours. They stood at first, 8 for guilty, 4 for not guilty; finally they stood 11 for guilty, and 1 for not guilty.

DEATH OF JO SMITH!

The St. Louis Republican of Monday, July 1, gives the following as the most correct account of Jo Smith's murder:—"According to the most reliable statements, a mob, in the absence of Gov. Ford, disguised themselves, by blackening their faces, and proceeded to the attack. The jail is situated near a wood—it was an easy matter to overpower the guard—and this done, their way to the prison was clear. They entered it, and killed both the Prophet and his brother instantly, by shooting and stabbing them. Another prisoner, Taylor, the editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was wounded—Richards escaped unharmed."

The following extract of a letter we take from the Republican;

WARSAW, (Ill.) Friday eve, June 28, 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen—Gov. Ford left Nauvoo last evening, and returned to Carthage, and from thence immediately despatched for Augusta, taking with him an escort of about fifty troops. Before leaving Carthage, he ordered all the records and public documents to be removed. This morning, the town was entirely deserted, with the exception of one or two families.

The Mormons did not learn the death of their Prophet until after 4 o'clock this morning, when they sent some of their men to bring down to the holy city the bodies of Joseph and Hyrum We are now in a greater state of excitement than ever, and none can tell where or when it will end. Three companies arrived to-day from Quincy, and men in squads are pouring in from all quarters. Something must be done soon to allay the public mind, or we may look for scenes of blood and carnage."

This is the latest news we have from head quarters.—The editor of the St. Louis Republican is at the scene of action, and will soon communicate all particulars. One thing is certain, Jo Smith is dead!

MELANCHOLY.—We learn by the officers of the steamer Champlain, which arrived last evening, that Mr Samuel Donald, well known as a St. Louis and New Orleans pilot, was drowned at the Grand Tower on Thursday evening, together with his wife and two sisters and a young lady by the name af Miss Gill.—There were eight persons in the yawl rowing around the Tower, when the boat was drawn into a boil or whirlpool and capsized, and five perished—the other three succeeded in reaching the shore. The brother-in-law of Donald whose wife was drowned and two negroes were the only ones saved.—[St Louis New Era.

MR CLAY.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writing from Lexington, (Ky.) under date of June 20 says:

"I have seen Mr. Clay every day for the last week, he is in fine heath and good spirits. One day I saw him at the bar engaged in an important law case, and on that occasion he displayed as much vigor of intellect, and as much watchfulness to guard the interests of his client as though he had just commenced the practice of law.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 10, 1844.

The true issue on the Tariff.

The Locofoco papers of this city resort to the most shameful garbling and prevarication to endeaver to make it appear that James K. Polk is friendly to a Protective Tariff; or at least that he stands on the same ground in this respect with Mr. Clay. How false this position is we have shown again and again. On the subject of the Tariff, of Annexation, and of Distribution, Mr. Polk is the antipodes of Mr. Clay. But in order to set this matter at rest forever, with regard to the Tariff, we have a proposition to make to the Locofoco leaders in this county. You *profess* to be friendly to the Tariff of 1842, the present Tariff! The Whig party is also deeply attached to this Tariff which has brought so many blessings upon the country; and would regard its repeal as a great calamity.—Now our proposition is this. If you will procure Mr. Polk's present sentiments on this Tariff, under his own hand, giving his views on the tariff of 1842, yea or nay, favorable or unfavorable, we engage to furnish Mr. Clay's views on the same subject, under his own hand.

We do not make this proposition because the sentiments of both candidates are not sufficiently known. It is now well known to the intelligent public, that Mr. Clay is unequivocally in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and would regard its repeal as a *great evil*—and it is equally as well known that Mr. Polk is deadly *hostile* to the Tariff of 1842, and would regard its repeal as a *great blessing*. But the Post of this city, and the leaders of the party endeavor to blind the people of the real issue. For this reason we make this proposition And we agree to publish any letter they may produce from Mr. Polk, and award to him all the credit he deserves.

We advise our friends to keep the Locofocos, in their debates and conversation on the Tariff, to the *present tariff*. There is something tangible in that. It is easy to talk about a judicious tariff and all that, but bring the subject right home? "Are you in favor of our present tariff"—"is Mr. Polk in favor of the Tariff of 1842." Pin this down upon them, and keep them to the point, until they confess they are supporting a cause and a man, inimical to Pennsylvania interests. If any of them denies that Mr. Clay is in favor of the Tariff of 1842, we will give them evidence they can't gainsay; and if they deny that Mr. Polk is opposed to it because it is *protective in its character*, produce his own words, and throw them in their teeth.

☞It is rumored through this city that the Locofoco leaders here have a letter from Mr. Polk which they are afraid to produce. It was written, says rumor, in answer to one from this city, urging the Tennessee Free-Trader to state his views in regard to the Tariff of 1842, so as to relieve his followers here from the shameful inconsistency of supporting a cadidate opposed to Pennsylvania interests. Rumor says Mr. Polk refuses to "toe the mark," but refers his friends to sentiments previously expressed—for instance, to his declaration that he is OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT TARIFF, AND WISHES ITS REPEAL! This declaration is death to the poor Polkats here, and they therefore suppress the letter. If rumor speaks the truth in this mattter, we hope there will be no further concealment, but that the letter will be made public. It cannot place Polk in a worse position than he now stands with the Tariff men of Pennsylvania.

☞The Nashville Union calls Mr. Polk the friend of the poor. The Louisville Journal thinks that he manifested a very extraordinary regard for the poor when he voted repeatedly against giving a farthing to the poor soldiers of the Revolution, and when he voted and spoke against giving a stick of wood to the poor women and children of Georgetown who were literally freezing to death.

Clay and Frelinghuysen.

A pleasing incident in the lives of these distinguished men, in which they stood together, as they do now, as the representatives of the best and most patriotic feelings of the country, is contained in the following extract, taken from a number of the Christian Advocate, for July, 1832, published in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green. The resolutions and the proceedings of the two houses of Congress touching it, are contained in the journals of that day.

"We are much gratified to find that both Houses of Congress, by a large majority, have adopted the following resolution—"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both Houses wait on the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day to be designated by him, of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity, and with fervent supplications to Almighty God, that He will be graciously pleased to continue His blessings upon our country, and that He will avert from it the Asiatic scourge which has reached our borders, or if, in the dispensations of His Providence we are not to be exempted from the calamity, that through His bountiful mercy, its severity may be mitigated, and its duration shortened."

"This resolution was moved in the Senate by Mr. Clay; and we wish that our space would permit us to give the whole of the speech which he delivered on the occasion—its conclusion was as follows:—"I should have hesitated to present this resolution, said Mr. C. if it had been unsanctioned by precedent. But during the late war, a similar resolution was adopted by Congress, at the instance of a member of the House of Representatives, from Virginia; and President Madison issued his recommendation accordingly. It is far from my purposeto excite unnecessary alarm. All dangers appear most formidable at a distance. Even the greatest of all terrors, when the moment arrives, with a mind fortified by philosophical reflection, and still more if it be strengthened by religious hope and belief, is less appalling than it seemed when far off. A single word, Mr President, as to myself. I am a member of no religious sect. I am not a professor of religion. I regret that I am not. I wish that I was, and I trust that I shall be. But I have, and always have had, a profound respect for christianity, the religion of my fathers, and for its rites, its usages, and its observances Among these, that which is proposed in the resolution before you has always commanded the respect of the good and devout. And I hope it will obtain the concurrence of the Senate.'

"We must add the short speech of Mr. Frelinghuysen in support of this resolution "Mr Frelinghuysen said he inferred from the call for yeas and nays that this resolution would be opposed, and he therefore desired again to refer the Senate to the precedent of 1814. The resolution at that time was induced by the state of war into which the country had been plunged with Great Britain, and was offered by Mr. Clopton of Virginia. The preamble, which he read, laid it down as the duty of Congress to adopt measures of this character in times of "calamity and of war." The proposition had passed the Senate without any opposition. It in time of war it was the duty of the people to ask the special protection of God, and to supplicate the interposition of his mercy, how much more incumbent was it in reference to a scourge which had in its progress swept many millions of human beings into eternity, which went abroad on the earth as the agent and minister of God, to do his errand, and to come and go at his bidding, and over which human power had no influence. No occasion could be so fit and appropriate for humiliation as this. He hoped that no constitutional objection would be interposed to check this resolution, which was nothing more than a recommendation. It was our duty devoutly, and in the conviction of our entire dependence on God, to ask for the interference of his mercy, and he hoped that the present resolution would pass, as did the resolution of 1814."

The Polk Party is the Disunion Party.

The disunion schemes of the friends of Mr. Polk in the South, are causing considerable alarm among the friends of the Union. The New Orleans Bee has an able article on the subject, from which we take the following extract:

We have had occasion to present to our readers, heretofore, certain resolutions, passed at public meetings in the Beaufort and Barnwell Districts, South Carolina, to the effect that the "Union should be dissolved if Texas was not annexed," and that "Texas in or *out* of the Union" should belong to them, with such other demonstrations of a rebel spirit as were exhibited at the times and places of holding them. These are not isolated instances of menace and defiance. They have been followed by similar indications, and elsewhere there have appeared symptoms of sympathy with their alarming meaning. In Sumpter District, South Carolina, resolutions of like character have been adopted, and in Edgefield, same State, declarations of similar import found favor with a meeting held there.

What more is needed to show that there is a portion of the Polk and Dallas party, intent upon splitting this glorious Republic into insignificant and belligerent fragments? Is it necessary to refer to Mr. McDuffie's speech in the United States Senate, made last session, in which he depicts in terms of ardent desire, the effects of making three separate Republics of this Confederacy! Or shall we refer to the sudden re-appearance upon the political arena of such men as Gen. Hamilton, who received a military commission to lead the rebellious Nullifyers upon civil war! Every breeze from that misguided and impatient State is laden with tidings of threatened violence, and at length we have a project announced of calling a Convention of the Southern States, for what objects, may be gathered from the following item in the synopsis of its contemplated proceedings:—

"That the President of the United States be requested by the General Convention of the Slave States, to call Congress together immediately; when the final issue shall be made up, and the alternative distinctly presented to the Free States, either to admit Texas into the Union, or to PROCEED PEACEABLY AND CALMLY TO ARRANGE THE TERMS OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION"!!!

Here is the end of the beginning, foreshadowed with sufficient distinctness—this the object of the Texas agitation by one of the most active agents in bringing it before the country—Lo! the advent and coming to pass of the *Globe's* prophecy.

Native American Procession.

The Native American procession in Philadelphia on the 4th inst., was a most splendid affair. The papers of that city are filled with the details, and descriptions of banners, &c. The details of the procession fill nearly five columns of the United States Gazette, that paper remarks:

The Native American procession on the occasion of the anniversary of our national independence, was an imposing affair, both in numbers and in adornment. About five thousand persons marched, and each ward in the city and districts bore its banner; and as *all* of them had been procured by ladies and presented for the occasion, they were for the most part beautiful, both in the painting and finish. The ships and Temple of Liberty also gave an unusual novelty to the occasion. A multitude of people were gathered to witness it, and about ten o'clock the line began to move.

The procession moved over the route appointed, through crowds whom curiosity had drawn together to witness the display. The windows of dwellings, and elevated positions were filled with people, and it was evident that a far greater number than usual of strangers to the city were mingled in the mass of spectators

The route was very long, and it was about five o'clock in the afternoon, when the procession halted in Fisher's Woods, north of the Columbia Railroad, and beyond Fairmount.—There a hustings had been erected for the Orator of the Day, and the Readers of the Declarations of Independence. The Orator of the Day, was John D. Baker, Esq, but we cannot say anything of his address, as we were not on the ground at the time it was delivered.—At least twenty thousand persons were gathered upon the ground previous to the grand exhibition of Fireworks, which took place when the ceremonies of the day had been brought to a close. The display made by the Pyrotechnist, Mr. Jackson, was really beautiful.—Many ladies were present

Before nine o'clock, P. M., the multitude had scattered to their homes.

LIBEL CASE DECIDED.

Commonwealth vs. J. Herron Foster. } Indictment Libel on Hon. R. C. Grier.

This case came up in the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday. The counsel for the defendant, (who was absent from the city,) put in a special plea in bar,—that as the prosecutor had availed himself of a civil action for damages for the libellous matter contained in the indictment, he was thereby precluded from proceeding by indictment. The Commonwealth demurred to this plea, and the defendant put in a rejoinder. The Court, after hearing the arguments of counsel, gave judgment for the Commonwealth—which judgment so far as that Court is concerned, is final and decisive; the defendant, in putting in his plea in bar, having admitted the facts charged in the indictment. The opinion of the Court in this case was delivered by Judge Snowden, Judge Patton having left the bench from motives of delicacy. We suppose the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court.—*Age.*

SENTENCE OF DEIHL.—Deihl, the murderer, having been found guilty of murder in the second degree, (a strange verdict, by the way,) was, on Monday, sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years. The Court in passing sentence, stated that a bill would be preferred against him at the next Court for the murder of his daughter, to be tried at some future day, if deemed necessary to secure the ends of justice.

From the Philadelphia Mercury, Saturday afternoon.

EXCITEMENT IN SOUTHWARK LAST NIGHT.—There were rumors in Southwark early last evening, of a large quantity of arms having been taken into the church of Saint Philip de Neri during the afternoon, and rumor, of course, exaggerating the fact, a number of persons soon collected, and the gathering was, after dark, increased to thousands.

It was with the utmost difficulty that Douglass, Captain of the Southwark Watch, and Cassiday, Police Officer of the district, could restrain the populace until the arrival of the Sheriff, who went into the church, accompanied by Aldermen Hortz and Saunders, and brought forth twelve muskets, which were conveyed to the Southwark Hall, amidst the uproarious cheers of the multitude.

The difficulty did not seem to subside, and the Sheriff and Mr. Wright Ardis (one of the wounded in Kensington) addressed the populace, promising to remain in the church and further examine it until morning. Mr. Ardis then choose twenty citizens, with whom and the Sheriff he entered the church.

The mob still remaining to the number of thousands, strict watch was kept upon the front of the Church until a slight rain descending partially dispersed the crowd.

About eleven o'clock the "Union Fencibles," Captain Lee, came upon the ground.—Their commander, in a brief speech, gave the mob five minutes to disperse; and soon there were very few persons left upon the spot.

About four o'clock this morning, more muskets were discovered in the church, together with a quantity of powder, &c.

There has been a crowd of persons in the vicinity during the day, but they have not been guilty of any violence—the church being in the possession of the military.

ANOTHER RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

By the Exclusive Express of the N. Y. Tribune

Another outbreak in Philadelphia!—St. Philip's de Neri Church surrounded by a mob — Great excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday night, 10½ o'clock.

The city has been highly excited throughout the day in consequence, it is supposed, of the attack made this morning upon the settlers in Fisher's Woods, by a body of Irishmen. The report, which proved true, that arms had been carried into this Church, exasperated the people of Southwark still more, and at an early hour a mob began to collect about the building, situated in Queen street, above Second, and exhibited symptoms of a most serious character. The Sheriff appeared, when a demand was made for a search of the Church. This was repeatedly insisted upon, until a rush was made which caused great excitement for some time.

About 9½ o'clock an alarm of fire was caused by the ringing of the St. John's Bell in Thirteenth street above Chestnut, striking eight successive taps several times. It is supposed the above was done purposely to sound the alarm. This information I derived from a body of Irish Catholics, at the corner of Third and South.

At 10 o'clock the Sheriff, with a large body of Police, entered the Church, and took possession of a large number of arms. They were retained by the persons who brought them out, and displayed with *great enthusiasm* Several thousand persons were present, and appeared to be much exasperated. A large body of the Peace Police, under Alderman Charles Hortz, of the Second Ward, were on the ground

Where matters will stop I cannot tell, but fear sad and deplorable consequences. The Church may be preserved, *but I have serious doubts.*

L. B.

Philadelphia, July 5—P. M.

OUTRAGE.—Between one and two o'clock this morning, after the Native American procession yesterday afternoon had been almost entirely left in the hands of a few persons who occupied tents, and were obliged to remain upon the ground until morning, a party of about fifty Irishmen made an attack upon them, tore down the tents, and severely beat several individuals. A woman is said to have been seriously maltreated. Considerable excitement prevailed upon the ground this morning. The American Flag, attached to the head quarters of 6th Ward, Northern Liberties, *was torn up and burnt!* Other acts of violence were committed. A full account of the particulars of this outrage will appear to-morrow morning.

MORE RIOTING IN PHILADELPHIA.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, date July 7:

About two o'clock on Saturday morning, a further search of the church of St. Philip was made, and 53 muskets and fowling pieces, 10 pistols, different kinds, a keg of powder and a box of cartridges were found, in addition to those taken possession of the previous evening. Of the guns found, 23 were loaded, some so heavily that they could not have been discharged, without bursting the piece.

About half-past 2 in the afternoon, Gen. Cadwalader rode into the street on horseback, and, in a short address to those gathered about, endeavored to persuade them to retire to their homes, but without any effect.

Alderman Saunders also used persuasion to get the throng to retire, and in doing so he assured them that every weapon and all ammunit on had been removed from the church, and that there was no cause for further excitement.

At about 11 o'clock the Junior Artillerists arrived with three field pieces, these were stationed at Second, Third, and Queen sts, commanding every avenue to the church.

In Third st. matters appeared to have a serious aspect. Stones having been thrown, and the officers in command struck by them. preparations were made to discharge the field piece stationed there. Gen. Cadwallader's address was received with groans, and he was dared to fire. It is said the General had given the order and the piece was leveled so as to take effect among the mob, when Chas. Naylor, Esq., rushed before the cannon, and either countermanded the order, or begged the Gen. to do so. After addresses were delivered by Messrs. Grover, Levin and others, the crowd promised to spare the church if the Hibernia Greens were taken out of the building. This was at last done and the Markle Rifles came on guarding the Hibernia Greens. They proceeded together up Second st, as far as German, a crowd following and cheering the rifle company, but pelting the Greens as often as they could get a chance. The mob pursued the Greens, who fled in every direction.

Three o'clock—Several of the Greens were wounded one or two supposed dangerous.

We learn from passengers who arrived last night, that when they left Philadelphia at 4 o'clock, yesterday, the city was in the greatest state of excitement. Several men are reported to have been killed, but who they were we could not learn.—Baltimore American of Monday.

Later from the City of St. Domingo.—The Captain of the brig George Henry, which arrived yesterday, in 15 days from the city of St. Domingo, reports the city was quiet when he left, the inhabitants of that part of the Island was determined

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH... JULY 11, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

Public Library.

We are pleased to observe, by some of our morning papers, that the long-wished for and much required institution, a Public Library, is now to be established? that an arrangement is in a state of completion between the Board of Trade and the young gentlemen composing the Wirt Library Association, by means of which that very desirable object will be attained. The young men of the Wirt Library Association have labored long and arduously, sacrificing time and money, with a zeal commensurate with the great object for which they have been contending, and we are gratified that their labors are now to be crowned with success.

They have succeeded in forming the ground work of a Library embracing in its catalogue some of the most valuable publications of the past and present age; many of them they imported, at the time, with a view to the future establishment of such an institution in our city. The books on hand have cost them upwards of Thirteen Hundred Dollars; three of the works alone costing upwards of Six Hundred Dollars.

We now feel confident, that with the energy, and influence, of the two Associations united, our city will soon be on the same footing with our sister cities in the west, with respect to the facilities of obtaining information, and be redeemed from the charge frequently made (to which she was apparently obnoxious,) of caring more for the *pockets* than the *heads* of the rising generation; and our citizens relieved from the involuntary blush, when a stranger, visiting our city, asks the question "Where will I find your public Library."

We feel as though we would be derogating from the character of our liberal citizens if we were to urge them to assist in this laudable object, for we think every man who has the well-being of the present and rising generation at heart, will give what assistance he can. And we can safely say, that no one need hold back, as heretofore, to see if the project will succeed, before he contributes. The names of the gentlemen composing those two associations are a sufficient guarantee for the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff of 1842—Question Settled.

The letter from Mr. Clay, below, settles the question beyond all cavil and dispute with respect to the tariff of 1842,— our present excellent tariff. A letter similar to the one below, has lately been received in this city from Mr. Clay, and if necessary will be published. It declares Mr. Clay's approval of the present tariff, and that he considers its repeal would be frought with pernicious consequences. It is now time the Polkats show something from their candidate. His latest expressions are, that he is in favor of the *repeal* of the tariff.— If they have any thing later let them show it:

From the Pittsburgh American.

MR BIDDLE:—As some of the Locofoco speakers and editors have had the effrontery to tell the people that their candidate J K. Polk, is as good a Tariff man as Henry Clay, I ask the favor of you to publish the following letter recently received by Frederick J. Cope, Esq., of Greensburg, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence for Westmoreland county—a copy of this letter has been forwarded to me with permission to publish it.

Here, now, we have a *touch stone*—a *test*—viz: *the Tariff of* 1843. Every Whig in Pennsylvania is in favor of it, and their candidate, Mr. Clay, is in favor of it. The locofocos say *they* are in favor of it. Many of them no doubt are so. But is their candidate, J. K Polk in favor this tariff or not? Their leaders are making a strong effort to deceive the people on this subject, and induce them to believe he is Here then is the issue. We say Mr. Clay is in favor of this tariff, and opposed to its repeal, and that Mr. Polk is opposed to it and in favor of its repeal Let them both speak for themselves; out of their own mouths let them be judged.—Hear them:

"ASHLAND, 29th June, 1844.

Dear Sir—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection at the North, and for free trade at the South: and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania.

My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. *I have every where maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection;* THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL. These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charlestown in S. Carolina, North Carolina and in Virginia.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
Mr. FRED. J. COPE." H. CLAY.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

MORE ALARMING RIOTS.

It is with a sense of deep humiliation, that we state that one of the districts of Philadelphia has been the scene of almost continued riot since the evening of the 5th inst. We gave, on Saturday morning, some account of what took place on the evening previous; and in another column, will be found our Reporter's statement of occurrences since Saturday morning.

We understand that orders were issued by Major General Patterson early yesterday, for a considerable portion of the troops of the second Brigade.—There was a constant alarm during the afternoon, and at 4 P. M. the State House bell was struck, to assemble the citizens to preserve the peace of the city. The Girard Banking House was opened at noon, as the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Patterson.

The County Troop was at the Head Quarters on duty, and arrangements were made for protecting the city during the night. At 4 o'clock, Alderman Hays ed that he had thirty men of Dock Ward under arms; and after that, other Aldermen reported the situation of their several Ward Companies, and commanders of Military Companies also reported. These were dispersed by the Major General, and their proceedings will be found in the record of the proceedings by the Reporters as follows:

EXTREME EXCITEMENT IN SOUTHWARK.—We resume the report of occurrences, as they have transpired at the Catholic Church of St. Philip de Neri, Southwark.

In our postscript, on Saturday, we stated that at twelve o'clock on Friday night, Colonel Lee's "Union Fencibles" had possession of Queen st. We were in an error as regards the corps—it was the "City Guards," Captain Hill, which acted upon the occasion.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the twenty citizens who had been detailed by Mr. Wright Ardis, and who were in the Church under his command, were discharged and the City Guards took their place. The naturalized citizens who had been found in the church with their leader, were, early in the morning, taken before the Polic Magistrate of the District, and held in bonds to keep the peace.—Every thing remained quiet during Saturday.

Early on Saturday evening crowd began to gather, but the multitude was soon brought toorder by the arrival of a corps of artillery and infantry, under General Cadwalder, who soon cleared the street adjacent to the Church—and threw out lines of military across the several thoroughfares.

In the course of the evening and night, several determined "rushes" were made upon the lines, which were in most cases repulsed by General Cadwalader, in person, who pointed out the rioters, and calling to the Peace Police, had the parties arrested and carried into the basement of St. Philip's.

The General also ordered the stores generally, in the vicinity, to be closed, though this was not until 11 o'clock or after.

Yesterday morning early, the parties who had been arrested on the night previous, were taken before Aldermen McKinley and Saunders, and no person being able to identify them, they were discharged.

One prisoner, however, was not brought out for hearing, in consequence of the nature of his alleged offence. This was the Hon. Chas. Naylor, late Representative in Congress of the Third District. He had been arrested on Saturday night under the following circumstances After, or during, a bold menace on the part of the mob towards the military, Gen. Cadwalader, other and more peaceable measures proving unavailing, ordered the troops, by long word of command, to "*aim!*" The pieces being levelled, and Mr. Naylor being close to them, he called out, "don't fire!" Whether this was merely on exclamtion of trepidation, or meant as an encouragement of insubordination in the troops, we cannot well ascertain, but it was understood in the latter sense by Gen. Cadwalader, who ordered his arrest, and had him taken to St. Philip's.

In the morning, as Mr. Naylor's offence was considered so peculiar, General Cadwalader, until he should have legal advice, as he wished did not include him among those sent out for hearings before committing magistrates; and we are informed that $10,000 freehold security was offered by the friends of the prisoner, and declined.

People soon began to gather and the report of this matter created much excitement; and this was materially increased by the report that Mr. Wright Ardis' party had found in the church no less than sixty stand of (cancelled) muskets, making, with those taken out on the night before, seventy two.

The crowd increased and about eleven o' clock, it was manifest that there was a strong determination to release Mr. Naylor by force. Previous to this the City Guards had been relieved by the arrival of the Mechanic Rifle and Montgomery Hibernia Greens. The fact of the latter company being in the church seemed to add fuel to the flame.

Two four pounders were procured from on board of vessels in the Delaware, and being adjusted on cart axles and wheels were dragged before the church, the pieces pointed at its doors and Mr. Naylor's liberation demanded. No reply was received from the authorities within the church and the pieces were removed down Queen street.

This gave great dissatisfaction to the mass before the church, who immediately began to belabour the doors, and after some panels had been broken in, Mr. Naylor appeared, having been conditionally liberated by the authorities His appearance was hailed by tumultuous cheers, the noise of which was, a few moments after, exceeded by the reports of the cannon, which, instead of having been taken away, had been carried to the rear of the church and their contents discharged into two circular windows just above the first floor.

The excitement at this period was tremendous; but it was greatly allayed by a party of elderly citizens removing the cannon, and of the departure from the church of Mr. Naylor, attended by a very large procession, who escorted him to his house, on Fifth above Prune street, where he and the assemblage parted amid loud acclamations.

The assemblage in front of the Church, in the meantime, had again increased; and the mob, having nothing now to complain of, began to imagine that there was some unknown treason in the Irish Volunteer Company, which we have mentioned being in the Church; it was determined *they* should be ejected; they were obliged in this; and out the whole of the volunteer force marched, the Markle Rifles and the Mechanic Rifles acting as a sort of guard to the Hibernia Greens. The American companies were vehemently cheered, but the Irish company was groaned at every step—followed for squares—the other companies jeered for being with it, and several *rushes* were made upon the three. At length the "*Greens*" wheeled and *fired*, fortunately without much effect. A farmer from Bucks county, named Robert Lyons, (a mere spectator,) was wounded in the arm, and is at the Hospital. A ball entered the window shutter of the house 358 south 2d street, within four inches of the head of Col. R. F. Christy.

The detachment was then attacked and each member of it made his escape from the ground as best he could, without the least regard to discipline or order. One member of the Greens was followed to his house, at Fifth and Small streets, from whence he fired two shots. The house was presently assailed and carried by the mob, who dragged the man from it, and carried him down to the Southwark Commissioners' Hall, bestowing blows upon him plenteously by the way. On his arrival in the neighborhood of excitement, the fury of the populace was absolutely without bounds He was knocked down, and trampled upon by hundreds, with almost demoniac violence. The man's name is Robert Gallagher, he lays in the Southwark watchhouse almost insensible, though we do not deem his situation to be without hope.

From that period until about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, there was no other demonstration other than the presence of large crowds, as had been usual during the day.—But about that time, there existing some signs of clamor, Mr. Thomas D. Grover and some other citizens appeared before the church, bearing the National flag, which was received with cheers, and announced that the church property had been taken into the care of the Native Americans; that Mr. Levin had pledged his honor that the church should be safe, and that in that pledge the authorities of the peace and of the church had confided, that it was therefore necessary for the honor of the party and its success, that that pledge should be sacredly maintained These were the sentiments embodied in several addresses, which were well received and all for a time seemed well.

But it was not long before a small party of *boys* and *Irishmen*, (the Reporter stood near and is certain of the fact,) having procured a huge log, began to use it as a battering ram against the westernmost door of the front. On the instant, a number of gentlemen rallied to its defence, and sustained themselves manfully against the most desperate attacks. The most conspicuous among these was a gentleman whose name is McElroy, who sustained the combined fury of several attacks, and whose bravery deserves more eulogy than we have space to bestow upon it.

Finding all attempt to force the door ineffectual, an attack, as sudden as it was successful, was made upon a wall recently erected at the western extremity of the front. A breach was instantly made, and the assailants poured into and through it with fearful rapidity—an entrance to the Church was gained—a renewed attack was made upon the doors, and its protectors, disheartened by the entrance of the mob into the Church by other means, gave way, and soon there was ingress and egress for all who chose to avail themselves of it.

To our surprise, however, nothing within was injured or destroyed, and after what seemed to be mere curiosity had been gratified, the Church remained quiet inside, with the exception of some little bustle in one corner, where Colonel Jack was engaged in organizing a special corps for the protection of the Church from incendiarism.

FURTHER DREADFUL PART CULARS.

The following further particulars of the dreadful state of affairs in Philadelphia, is from the Ledger. It recapitulates some of the scenes mentioned above, and others of a most fearful character. Life has again been lost in this dreadful quarrel

The terms upon which the military had given up the church, were that they would guaranty the safety of the building. The fact that the Hibernia Greens should fire upon their pursuers, and the rumors that soon began to float about that several persons had been wounded by the fire, caused a new excitement, to spring up, which soon bid fair to set at defiance all the efforts of the volunteer guardians of the edifice.

The throng in front of the church again became dense, and although Mr. Levin pleaded most eloquently that they should unite in keeping sacred the word of those who had vowed to preserve the edifice, there were some present who appeared bent on the destruction of it. In the breach made in the door in the morning, Messrs. Grover, Johnson and Wright, Aids, manfully stood their ground, and with every argument they could devise, appealed to those who stood around to second their endeavors.

A large log of wood was hoisted up for the purpose of bursting the door entirely open; but those nearest the door joined in preventing this use of it.

About 4 o'lock Col. Jack rode up, and getting into the second story of the house above the church, addressed the crowd to the same effect as those who had preceeded him. While he was speaking, however, stones were flying at the windows towards Third st. The active rioters were at this time engaged in making a breach in the brick wall recently erected above the church and it did not take long to make it large enough to admit one person at a time.

When this was done the mob rushed in pell mell, and immediately bursting in a side door, leading into the base ment room, dispersed themselves throughout the building. The protectors of the church still united their endeavors to pursuade the people from any violence. In this they were aided by a great many persons who flocked in for no other purpose. An Irishman was arrested in the church about this time and taken to the Hall, for what reason we were unable to discover.

After they had possession for about an hour, a smoke was seen issuing from the cellar. A few persons went down and extinguished it in a short time. The throng then gradually left the building, and at last it was taken possession of by a committee of twenty, who guarded the doors and allowed no one to enter, but all to go out that desired to go.

A meeting was called about five o'clock on the opposite side of the street, and Mr. Spencer was called to the chair. After a few remarks with regard to the object of the meeting, he introduced Mr. Perry. This gentleman made a brief speech containing some excellent advice. He concluded with moving that the meeting adjourn and that each person go to their homes, and leave the church in the charge of those chosen to protect it, and to set a good example, he would be first to go. A number followed him and the excitement seemed to be gradually disappearing.

The military appeared in great force on the ground about 7 o'clock. They drove the crowd down Queen street, and strove to disperse them in Second and Queen streets. It is said that the warning given by the officers was unheeded, and that stones were thrown at them. The soldiery were then commanded to charge upon the crowd, they did so, but the crowd stood resolutely before their bayonets. The word was then given to fire, and immediately a volley was discharged down Queen street. In a few minutes it was followed by a second.

An elderly man was shot through the chest and lived about a quarter of an hour. He was so much like Mr. Jacob Korndaffer, residing in Second street, below Christian, that he was taken to his residence. He died in about ten minutes after being laid down in the house.—His name is not yet known.

A lame man, said to be named Crozer, was carried into the Commissioners' Hall, with the loss of the whole of his lower jaw. He died almost instantly.

James Lawson, Ninth below Shippen street, shot in the head

James Tully, Lombard above Sixth, shot in the right arm.

Mr. Manning, Queen below Front st., shot in the leg with a spent ball

Half-past 8 o'clock. A large meeting of the crowd armed with muskets, convened at the Wharton Market, and with two field pieces, wheels muffled, proceeded from thence up Front street with the avowed intention of attacking the military. We then left the ground, in a moment after we heard the discharge of a cannon. This was followed by the firing of small arms in irregular reports, succeeded by a regular volley. From this moment the air was shook at intervals by heavy discharges accompanied by shouts.

It was now evident that the military and the crowd had engaged in one of the most deadly of conflicts. Females were seen running distracted through the streets, wringing their hands and uttering the names of brother, husband, father, with the wildest gesticulations.

Crowds were gathered about at the corners of the streets, astonished and shocked at the extent to which these deplorable outbreaks have been carried. As we came to the office desultory firing was heard.

10 o'clock.—The German Battalion has just arrived at Gen. Patterson's Quarters.

Five of the persons wounded were taken to the hospital during yesterday afternoon and evening.

They are: Robert Lyons, wounded in the afternoon when the assault was made on the volunteers. The shot took effect in his left arm.

A man named Sausanberger, shot in the hip, dangerously.

Another named Carter, shot through the front of his abdomen; badly wounded.

Wm. Laning, shot in both legs, severely wounded.

Half past 10 o'clock.—The City Troop and the German battalion, with two field pieces, have just left the head quarters for the scene of the disturbance. A soldier, who had been in the vicinity of Second and Queen streets in a cab, was taken out, his gun seized and he himself tossed about in the crowd, but not injured.

ONE DAY LATER.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

THE RIOTS NOT ENDED.

By the Southern mail we received via Baltimore the following particulars of the terrible riots in progress in Philadelphia. We copy from the Baltimore American of Tuesday morning:

The Philadelphia American of Monday, after referring to the promptitude, decision and courage manifested by the military, says:

If the citizens do not now sanction the military; law is at an end The soldiers are fatigued after a hard night's duty, and require prompt relief, which the citizens can give. We call upon every able-bodied citizen therefore to arm and report himself for duty by 8 o'clock, this morning, as it is rumored the attack will be renewed to-day, unless such a force be raised as may defy opposition. A crisis has occurred in the affairs of Philadelphia. Let it be fearlessly met.

EXPRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—A messenger arrived here yesterday morning from Philadelphia, by special express, having left there at 2 A. M. for the purpose of procuring the services of Major Ringgold's efficient corps of U. S. Flying Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, to aid in suppressing the riots in Philadelphia. After calling on Major R. at Fort McHenry, he proceeded to Washington by a special locomotive, to lay his letters before the Executive.

☞The intelligence received by the cars yesterday afternoon at six o'clock from Washington was that the Cabinet was in session up to the time of their leaving.—The messenger who went on with the requisition from Philadelphia for aid did not return in the regular train of cars.

A gentlemen who came on informed us that, on his way to the depot, he was overtaken by a friend who stated that he had just received information from the Treasury Department that the Cabinet had decided to send on the necessary aid.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

Every thing remained quiet until about seven o'clock, when a detachment of military under Gen. Cadwalader arrived upon the ground, and proceeded to take up positions for the defence of the Church. Cannon were placed so as to command Queen st., east and west, and second street, north and south. Platoons of soldiers were stretched across the street at Third and Queen, Second and Queen, and around the Commissioners' Hall.

This disposition of force being made, Gen. Cadwalader informed Mr. Grover that the military would protect the church, and that the citizen force might be discharged, which was done, the men marching out two and two, and mingling quietly with the crowd; but before all had left the report of fire arms at Second street was heard. This was occasioned, we believe, so far as the many contradictory stories can be reconciled with probability, by the crowd pressing on the company of Cadwalader Grays, Captain R. K. Scott and the City Guards. Capt Hill. Orders were given to the men to force them back, and in doing so one of the officers encountered a man who refused to retreat; the officer thereupon struck him with his sword and the blow was returned.

A scuffle then ensued—a brick was thrown from the crowd at the soldiers—and immediately afterward the firing commenced. It seems from all that can be gathered that the crowd were besought to retire by the officers, and their obstinate refusal compelled them to resort to the last means.

The soldiers commenced firing by files, and from thirteen to twenty shots told among the crowd, and at least seven men were killed almost instantly. One man was taken up with nearly two-thirds of his face blown away; another had his abdomen ripped open, and the entrails protruded in a most shocking manner.

The scalp of a third was sent from his head, and a fourth, who seemed to be a waterman, and bore the letters E. W. and an anchor pricked in blue in his right arm, was instantly killed by a ball which entered his right breast, traversed across the chest, and came out at the left side

A young man named James Dougherty was said to have been seriously wounded. James Lawson, who resides in Ninth below Shippen street, was shot in the heel; and James Tully, living in Shippen above Sixth street, was injured by a ball passing through the fleshy part of his arm. Mrs Lyle, the lady of Captain Thos. Lyle, now absent at sea, was standing in the door of a house of a friend on Queen st above Front, with her left arm only outside the door—a ball passed through the fleshy part of it above the elbow, inflicting a painful, but not a dangerous wound. We were also informed that a woman who was passing across Walter street, was dangerously wounded, a young man by the name of Manning, was shot in the leg and another whose name we could not learn was also injured. We do not know that we have stated the above with entire correctness, but it was impossible to ascertain with perfect exactness, the particulars of loss of life incurred. Two or three of the persons known to be dead we could not reach.

An intense degree of excitement was created against Capt. Hill of the City Guards, who it was asserted had given the order to fire upon the crowd without any previous warning to them to retire.

This volley caused the dispersion of the crowd, but increased the exasperation of the disaffected to a fearful pitch. A mob gathered in the rear of the Commissioners' Hall, where two or three of the bodies of the slain were carried, and after angry parley, broke into the Hall and took therefrom a considerable number of the muskets, which had been bro't from the Church and deposited there.

Threats were made against a number of soldiers, who were stationed in the lower story of the Hall, and finally a gathering was had at the Hay Scales, near the Wharton Market, below the Southwark Railroad, and about 9 o'clock a body of men came down Federal street preceded by a four pounder cannon, roughly mounted, and drawn with ropes.—The men who followed in the rear were armed with muskets in part, and with other instruments of offence. They proceeded to Front street, and up Front street to Queen, where they quietly placed the cannon at the middle of the junction of the street, so as to range along Queen street, towards Second, at which latter street a body of military and a six pounder were placed.

The darkness favored their operations, and they were undisturbed until they had fired the piece, which was heavily loaded with fragments of iron, hastily collected. At the same time the mob fired with muskets in the same direction from such covered positions as they could find and the fire was immediately answered by a volley from the military, and the discharge of a field piece. The firing on both sides was then kept up at intervals until about 10 o'clock, when it temporarily ceased.

The mob had at that hour two pieces, placed so as to range Queen street, and had also a fifteen pounder, which they could not use, because it was not mounted. The feeling among them seemed to be that of desperation, and threats of the most startling character were very generally used by them against the military, and especially against General Cadwalader.

It was utterly impossible to obtain a definite account of the loss of killed and wounded in the last encounter, although the Reporter underwent a dangerous risk in order to do so—It was generally said two of the mob at Second and Queen street were killed. Colonel Pleasonton is slightly wounded in the groin, and Capt. R K, Scott dangerously in the spine—It is believed that the list of killed and wounded on both sides will be large.

At 11 o'clock, Major General Patterson detailed the German battalion, with two field pieces, and the companies of Washington Cavalry, and First County Troop, under the command of General Roumfort, as a reinforcement, and the column immediately moved to the scene of action.

We understand that the Sheriff, late last evening, addressed a note to the commander of Fort Mifflin, requesting him to send to the city as many of his troops as he could spare from his command.

The reports of the guns shook the houses in the vicinity—shattering windows and damaging furniture. Balls passed into many of them, and the inmates were compelled to retire precipitately by the back ways—leaving all their property behind them. In one instance, an aged lady was obliged to be lifted over a fence, and while this was being done, a ball cut off the branch of a tree near by.

About one o'clock, A. M., the First City Troop of Cavalry, Captain Butler, was ordered to proceed to the vicinity of the Church, and if possible capture and spike the guns used by the mob. This duty was immediately performed, and at half past one o'clock, information had been received at Head Quarters that the large fifteen pounder had been captured at the corner of Fifth and Queen streets, and spiked.

Late last night we heard that during the encounter which occurred after nine o'clock, a man named John Cooke was shot beside the cannon stationed at Front and Queen street. He had fired the piece twice, and was about to apply the match a third time, when the discharge of a musket near him revealed the position of the mob to the Military, and they instantly fired their piece. A grape shot took effect in Cooke's groin, and killed him instantly.—An old man named Field, was also killed by two bullets which passed through his brest. A young man who was not recognized, was likewise shot dead.

At half-past one o'clock a meeting of the disaffected was held at Wharton Market without ostensible object.

Rumors were generally prevalent that they intended to make another attack upon the Military, and had entered into an organization, made arrangements for procuring ammunition, etc.

TWO O'CLOCK, A. M.—All is quiet, but it is rumored that another attack is to be made upon the military at 4, A. M.

STILL LATER.—We have learned from Head Quarters that the origin of the firing upon the crowd at seven o'clock last evening, was in consequence of an attack made upon the City Guards.—Capt. Hill was struck to the earth, and an attempt was made to stab him with his own sword; while in this situation, one of his Lieutenants gave the order to fire, which was done.

The military are continually harrassed by the mob, and men are said to be lying in wait upon the roofs of houses in the vicinity of the Church, ready to fire whenever an occasion offers

It is now said that three of the soldiers are killed, two or three mortally wounded, and some more considerably hurt—in all about twelve.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The following is believed to be a list of the killed and wounded. Other names will be found in the report above.

John Cook, an oysterman, about 30 years of age, was killed upon the spot.

Elijah Justus, shot through the heart with a ball.

Wm. Crozier, residing in Plumb street above Second, his face half shot off with a load of slugs—died immediately.

Capt. Teal, an old patriot, 30 years old, ball entered the neck, a ball in the stomach.

Joseph McDaniel shot through the heart, ball passing out the opposite side.

Theodore Slack, residing in Queen street, above Second—wounded in the leg.

Dr. Appleton wounded in the leg and arm.

Thomas Street, an old man, residing near Second and Race, wounded in the knees.

A young lady 18 years of age, whose name we could not learn, shot with a ball through the thigh.

Mr. Baggs wounded in the leg residing in John st. above Front.

Henry Slack, residing in Carpenter, above Sixth, wounded in the thigh with a slug.

Henry Jones, wounded in the right shoulder, residing in Christian above Third.

Two horses of the military shot dead near Second and Catharine.

One of the Troops fell from his horse, supposed to be shot.

Captain R. K Scott, Commander of the Cadwalader Grays, was shot, it is feared, mortally in the spine.

Col. Pleasanton slightly wounded.

Thos. Faulkner was shot, but not seriously wounded.

Thomas D. Grover, received a bayonet thrust through his coat.

Joseph Sliby, Southwark, wounded in the shoulder and thigh—mortally wounded.

Capt. Lyle's wife, residing in Catharine street below Third, wounded in the arm.

Mr. Guy, residing in Penn street above South, wounded in both legs.

LATER.

A slip from the Philadelphia Chronicle, received by last nights Eastern mail, gives the following particulars up to noon of yesterday:

During the night, a rifle ball was fired from a house in the neighborhood of Third and Queen street, evidently at the military stationed there—but it entered the bulk window shutter of Johnson's grocery store on the south west corner—passed through a nest of drawers and through a four inch plastered wall, but doing no harm to the inmates, who had, prudently—as had most of the families in the neighborhood—taken refuge in the cellar.

Firing in this manner was continued at intervals nearly all night, into the ranks of the military—it was one of these balls that entered Capt Scott's person, wounding him severely.

The Natives fired one of their pieces of cannon, loaded with round shot, from a distance, over the houses, with wonderful precision, into Queen street, near the church, where but a few minutes before, military had been standing—no one injured by this discharge.

A volley of musketry was fired by the Natives, from an open space in a wide alley in Third street below Queen, into the church of St Philip de Neri, where the Washington Blues were stationed. The fire destroyed many of the paintings, which had been left undisturbed by the mob on Sunday—riddled the work of the building, but did no further harm The Blues returned the fire from the church, but without effect—the Natives had disappeared.

Benjamin Hulseman, feather dresser, in Queen st. below 2d, when retiring to bed at 11 o'clock, placed his head out of the dormant window of his houre, for the purpose of seeing how things went on, when a canister from a field piece by the military, killed him on the spot. The discharge was one of those fired at the Natives in return for theirs.

The Natives possessd a great advantage over the military, by their position, being in a hollow while the latter were at the top of a hill—the fire from the Natives, which was directed with great precision, raked the men principally from the waist up, while that from the military invariably passed over the Natives

All along Queen street, above and below the church for some distance, presents a truly warlike appearance. Window shutters, doors, fronts of houses, trees, tree boxes, awning posts, lamp posts, pumps, water boxes, &c. are all indented with balls and shot, and the pavements, gutters, streets, steps and door jams stained with blood. In some places it flowed down the gutters—this was mostly the blood of the Military, drawn by the Natives.

At one time during the night, for about two hours, all communication with the Major General, by his aids, was suspended. Natives were stationed in hiding places along the streets over which the aids rode, and they fired upon them—intercepted them—and threw stones, brick-bats, &c. None of them were injured, however.

Col. Pleasonton, who was wounded in the spine, on Sunday night, is reported to have died about eleven o'clock to-day.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

on the part of the Military on Sunday night.

Sergeant Master of the First State Fencible, wounded slightly.

James S. Crawford of the Washington Artillery, of Germantown, wounded in the left shoulder.

Corporal Henry G. Troutman, of the Germantown Blues, wounded in the groin—dead.

John Waterhouse, Jr., of the Germantown Blues, slightly wounded in the neck.

Samuel Williams, of the Wayne Artillery, wounded in the shoulder.

Richard Ball of the same company, wounded in the calf of the leg.

Chas Dougherty, of the same company, wounded in the cheek.

John Woodbridge, and Private Schriner, of the Philadelphia Grays, both slightly wounded.

Coulter Russell and Private Morrison, of the City Guards, both hit on the head with brickbats; Serjeant Starr, of the Cadwalader Greys, do.

☞We learn from a passenger, on whom reliance can be placed, that when he left Philadelphia yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Sheriff had consented at the request of the citizens of Southwark, to withdraw the Military, and would do so forthwith, and give up possession of the Church to the civil possee of Southwark who agree to protect it—it was supposed that on the withdrawal of the military the mob would retire. The city was in the greatest state of excitement, and in the effected district so great was the danger of being hit by a random shot from one party or the other, that it was almost impossible for reporters or others seeking to obtain a correct statement of how matters stood, to accomplish their object.

MORMON WAR.

By last night's mail, we received the St. Louis Republican of the 3d, containing letters from the editor who had gone to the scene of disturbance, letters from G. T. M. Ford, Esq., of Alton, and an address to the people of Illinois by Gov. Ford. From these lengthy documents, occupying nearly two columns of that paper we learn that Gov. F. had established his head quarters at Quincy, for the reason as alleged of a "want of confidence in the people immediately in the vicinity of the excitement." He is determined to put down all illegal movements. No further outbreak had occurred, but great excitement still existed at Warsaw and Carthage, and fears were entertained of a descent from those places upon Nauvoo; but the Governor has prepared a force to call out should occasion require it. He has called upon the Commanders of Regiments in ten counties to enroll as many men as they can by voluntary enlistment to serve a campaign of twelve days when called out. He intends offering large rewards for the murderers of the Smiths. They were assassinated by a band of disguised men who overpowered the guard. The Gov. has deputed a commission, consisting of Mr. Jonas, of Columbus, and Mr. Fellows of Schuyler Co., to visit the Mormons, to inquire particularly into their situation, and to give them such instructions and orders as may be necessary, &c. We infer from the tenor of these communications in the Republican that the outbreaks are at an end, though it will require time to settle the difficulties. We shall give some extracts to-morrow.

The following is the manner in which the murders were committed—from the Warsaw Signal of the 29th, Extra:—

About four o'colck, P. M. a company of about one hundred armed men; marched to the jail in Carthage, and demanded the prisoners. A rush was made on the guards, who fired, but hurt nobody. They were immediately secured, and the men rushed up stairs to the room of the prisoners. For about two minutes the discharge of fire-arms within the jail was very rapid. Finally Joe Smith raised the * window, exclaimed, "Oh my God," and threw himself out. He fell heavily on the ground, and was soon despatched. Hirum was shot in the jail. There were two other prisoners, Dr. Richards, who we learn was not hurt, and J. Taylor, † editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, who received five balls, in his arms and legs. Immediately on the work being done, the men fled.

* The prisoners were not in cells, but in the private room of the jailor, the windows of which were not barred.
† Taylor it is thought cannot survive.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening, July 10, 1844.
Gazette and Advertiser Office.

Remarks—The general aspect of business is of a dull and sluggish kind, such as is usual in midsummer—a season of respite and relaxation from the cares and perplexities of the Counting House. Already some are off to "the springs" and other places of summer resort. We look therefore, for a period of exceeding dullness. Early however as it is, here and there we note preparations for the Fall Trade. We have very few transactions of any kind to report in any department of business.

The Weather is very warm and sultry, with promising symptoms of rain.

The Rivers are yet at a good stage. A rise came out of the Monongahela early in the week but it is subsiding, and we have 6 feet water in the channel. Western rivers generally were at a good stage at the latest dates. The Mississippi was falling.

Ashes—A shade of improvement is manifest on the part of holders. They now ask for Scorchings and Pots 3¼c currency—buyers offers 3¼c. 4 months. A few lots of very prime are held at 3¼c. No transactions to report.

Buckets—In our Price Current of last week by an error, Patent Buckets of large size were quoted at $3,60 @3,62½ ₱ dozen. The quotations in the Review, of $2-60@2,62½ cash, were correct.

Brooms—The demand for good merchantable Brooms is fair at $1@1,30 ₱ doz. as in quality.

Bark—Chesnut Oak $4, Black Oak $3, Hemlock $2-50@$3 ₱ cord, which prices will probably remain steady for the summer.

Cheese—The receipts of W. R. have been quite large. The market is quite dull and heavy. W. R. in boxes is held in store at 5c., from wagon 4½@4¼c.

Flour—The price of Flour has been very steady at $3@3,12½c. at the rivers and from wagon. Extra brands a shade higher. It is got so plenty and in consequence is more in demand. A large quantity has been stored and the stock now in warehouses of transporters, is, considering the season, tolerably large.

Feathers—Prime live Geese Feathers are in good demand at 27@28c. Inferior 25@26c., and dull.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are neither plenty nor much enquired for. From wagon $1—held in store at $1,12½@1,25. Apples 65@70c. M. R. Raisins $2,45@2,50 and stock fair

Green—Apples are becoming plenty. Marleau sell at $1,75@2,00 ₱ bl. at the river. Sicily Lemons in good order $4 ₱ box.

Fish—The stock of salted Fish is very good, except Nos. 1 and 2 of Mackeral. No barrels of No. 1 Mackeral in market—half bls. held at $7,50. No. 2 in bls $11,-25@11,50. No. 3 $8,50. No. 1 Shad, trimmed, are plenty at $8,50. No. 1 Herring have advanced a shade—we quote $5,50@5,75 ₱ bl. No dry Cod in market.

Freights—Canal freights are steady at the annexed quotations—the bulk of produce now going forward is Wool and Leaf Tobacco. The River is at a fair stage, and freights continue low.

Canal Freights to Philad'a & Baltimore

Flour	per bbl	80 @ 85
Pork	"	1,20 @1,25
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Lard Oil, Cheese, &c., ₱ 100 lbs.		45 @ 50
Lead, (pig)	₱ 100 lbs	45 @ 50
Ginseng	"	— @ 75
Feathers	"	— @ 75
Deer & Buffalo skins	"	— @ 75
Furs & Peltries	"	— @ 75
Wool	"	80 @ 85
Beeswax	"	68 @ 75
Rags	"	68 @ 75
To Cleveland ₱ 100 lbs. heavy		35 cts.
To Detroit	"	45 cts.

Glass—We have no particular movement to notice The sales of the finer qualities of Flint glass to the Lake country, to Buffalo, N. Y. in particular, have been pretty large. In this and all other departments of glass manufacture Pittsburgh maintains an undisputed superiority

Grain—We continue to quote *Wheat* at 62½c. weight. New Wheat will soon be coming forward. *Rye* 31½@33c. *Barley* has been in demand by Brewers at 62½ *Corn* 53 @55c *Oats* 22@24c.

Groceries—*Coffee*—The receipts for this market this week have been between 700 and 800 bags. The stock is heavy, and prices range unprecedentedly low. The business which has been done this spring has demonstrated that a very heavy business can and will be done here in Coffee. We quote Rio of fair quality at 6½@7c. good 7¼@7½c. and very prime 7½@7¾c ₱ ℔. St. Domingo 6½@6¾c. Laguayra 7¼@7½c. Old Government Java 12½c. *Sugar*—inactive. Sales to the trade and country in parcels of 5@10 hogsheads. We note a sale of 10 hogsheads of prime at 7 cents to go to Detroit—We quote good fair 6¾ cents, prime 7 cts, strictly prime 7½c, by hhd. *Molasses*—Nominally we quote N. O. at 32c—though most holders ask this, it can be bought a shade lower—31½c—for cash, in lots.

Iron and Nails—The demand still continues active. So far as we know all the mills are running full time. We quote common bar at 3c and Juniata 3¼ cts. Nails 4@4½c.

Lead—Pig is firm at 2½c with a tendency to advance. Sheet and common sizes of pipe 6c ₱ ℔.

Malt—Barley Malt $1 ₱ bushel, Rye 62½c. do.

Provisions—*Bacon*—The aggregate amount of sales from smoke-house through the week make a considerable item, and they have been made at some variation from our quotations for city cured which are as follows: Shoulders 2¾@3½c, Sides and assorted 4½@4¾c and Hams 5¼@5½c. These outside figures are asked

PITTSBURGH—JULY 8, 1844.

LOCOFOCO INCONSISTENCIES!

Is it not surprising that any Pennsylvani an can be so inconsistent as to support James K. Polk for the Presidency? He has not one redeeming quality to render him acceptable to a true Pennsylvanian. The Grandson of a Tory—the bitter opponent of Protection and Distribution, matters of the last importance to Pennsylvania—the friend of the Annexation of Texas, and of the extension of slavery—he stands before Pennsylvania as a man every way repugnant to them, and unworthy their support. How astonishing that Pennsylvanians should be found so far willing to forget their patriotism and consistency as to support such a man!

The Ball Rolls on—Allegheny county will do her duty!'

Owing to ill-health we have been unable of late to attend the meetings of the Clay Clubs in this city; but we are happy to learn that the cause is prospering finely, the enthusiasm of the people is increasing, and conversions to Whig principles are of daily occurrence. From the proceedings in another column our friends will perceive that our Central Clay Club is going to work in good earnest. Our Locofoco opponents will now be compelled to 'toe the mark' in defence of James K. Polk, or acknowledge his cause indefensible in relation to Pennsylvania interests. Which will they do? We hope they will agree to take the stump. We are anxious to know what they can say in his defence.

The tactics of the Post will not avail them in the presence of the people. They will not dare them to garble his letters and language; or suppress his sentiments altogether. They will have to come up to the work without any prevarication or deception, and defend him as he is, with all his Texas and free-trade sentiments. Will they do it? We fear not. We fear they will not dare to meet the people on the issues now before them, but will depend upon the lying tricks of their papers to help them out of their straits. But this will not save them. Our friends will take the stump at all events, and if their Locofoco competitors back out, it will be a virtual admission that their cause is indefensible and that they wish to carry the election by falsehoods and deception. We shall see.

James K. Polk, the Grandson of a Tory.

If any of our readers shall say it is wrong to make a man accountable for the deeds of his progenitors, and that therefore it is unfair to call James K. Polk the Grandson of a Tory, we reply that it is probable we never should have revested to the matter at all had not the friends of Mr. Polk endeavored to make capital for him by asserting that he was descended from Revolutionary patriots of the best character, even superior to those who signed the Declaration of Independence. Those who heard Mr. M'Candless's speech at Broadhurst's know with what effect he dwelt upon what he supposed was a fact, that James K. Polk had descended from one of the signers of the Mecklenberg declaration. Now when it is shown, instead of that, that Mr. Polk is descended from a *Tory Grandfather*, is it not fair to make him accountable for it? If his grandfather had been a revolutionary patriot, his friends would have claimed the merit of a good stock for "James K." and they cannot complain that the tables are turned upon him when the truth shows that his *grandfather was a tory*.

And is it not in reality an objection to Mr. Polk? Is there not something repulsive in the idea of placing the grandson of a tory in the highest and most honorable seat in the nation, when there are tens of thousands of the worthy sons of revolutionary patriots, who fought and suffered during the revolutionary struggle, annoyed and harrassed by tories such as Mr. Polk's grandfather, and who are far more fit for the high office than he is, and who have never received any office in the nation? Would it not have been a painful reflection to the suffering soldiers who made so many sacrifices for their country's honor and liberty, that the nation should become so degenerate in half a century as to place in the Presidential chair, or attempt to place there, a grandson of a tory, who was consorting with their foes, and piloting them where they might strike an effective blow at the independence of the country! Certainly it would. It is a shame—a crying shame, that before the revolutionary band are all gone down to their graves they should be thus insulted.

If any Locofoco feels inclined to deny the fact, which we believe none have yet attempted, that *James K. Polk's grandfather was a tory*, we refer them to the following article:

From the Charlotte, N. C., Journal.

JAMES K. POLK.

"The last Locofoco paper published in this place, contains a letter from Judge Sanders, in which occurs the following extract:

"In voting for such a man, the descendent of Col. Thomas Polk, one of those bold patriots who signed the first Declaration of American Independance at Charlottee, Mecklenburg county, N. C., the 20th of May, 1775, I felt I was discharging a proud duty in behalf of the Freemen of the second congressional District."

The publishing of such a statement shows what appliances the Locofocos intend to resort to, if possible, to ensure the election of their candidates. And the Editor cannot plead ignorance of the want of truth in the extract, for we are informed the letter was shown to several, who notified him that the statement was FALSE; but notwithstanding he would send it to the world as the truth, to aid in building up a sinking party.

It was our intention not to drag into the present contest any other argument than what might spring from the examination and comparison of the principles advocated by the two parties; but as an attempt is made to deck the candidate of the Locofoco party in plumage "hooked" from deceased worthies and patriots of 1775, we have no other choice, but either to let the falsehood go to the world as truth or expose it.

It is well known to many of our citizens that James K. Polk is NOT a descendent of *Col. Thomas Polk, the Chairman of the Mecklenburg Convention, but is a Grandson of Ezekial Polk*, who WAS A TORY during our Revolutionary struggle, or what is considered the same thing, HE TOOK PROTECTION FROM LORD CORNWALLIS, and had no part or lot in forwarding *the Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence*. This transaction made the Whigs believe that HE WAS OPPOSED TO THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY, *and he was carried by them in company with other* TORIES *to Greensburgh, where the army was then encamped. If these* FACTS *are denied, we can* PROVE THEM *by the testimony of* LIVING WITNESSES. And we were informed the other day by a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that he recollects very well hearing the old people in his neighborhood state, years ago, that *Ezekial Polk not only took protection from Cornwallis*, BUT HE PILOTED THE BRITISH ABOUT WHILE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD, *and no doubt aided them in other ways*.

We will here state another circumstance which was related to us a day or two ago, by two gentlemen, and shows in what estimation *Ezekial Polk* was held by the people of this county, some years after the transaction above referred to; it is this: The County Court appointed him to fill the office of Sheriff—this so enraged the people of the County that he had to vacate the office, *the people not suffering him to transact business for them. And* THIS *is the ancestor of the man who has been nominated by the party who takes pleasure in calling their opponents British. Whigs, and the descendants of tories!!*

This, fellow citizens, is a true statement of the conduct of *James K Polk's* IMMEDIATE ANCESTOR in 1775, and who bore no part in the glorious transaction that has surrounded the patriots of Mecklenburg with a halo of glory which will last as long as the sea shall roll a wave or the earth bear a plant—and in standing aloof *Ezekial Polk* acted a recreant and unworthy part, and has BRANDED HIS NAME WITH ETERNAL INFAMY."

The Harrisburgh Telegraph thus comments on the above article:

The GRANDSON OF A TORY filling the place of Washington, the Adams', Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Harrison!!

A man in whose veins there circulates NOT ONE DROP OF AVOWT SAVE TORY BLOOD, Chief Magistrate of a Nation whose free existence was purchased by the blood, wounds, and imprisonments of the Whigs of '76!!

Forbid it justice—forbid it Genius of our Country—forbid it Almighty Power!

Old men of the Revolution—ye whose grey hairs are already fluttering to the breath of the death, but who still stand amongst posterity as living witnesses of the time that tried men's souls—to you—to you we turn. You fought the British at Bunker Hill, at Bennington, and at Saratoga—at Trenton and at Monmouth—at Camden, at Brandywine, and at Yorktown! You bore the pangs of hunger, the peltings of the icy storm, ill clad and at times almost naked. Your bared feet, on the frozen ground of winter, often tracked with a crimson tide your march to the battlefield, when Washington led to victory. You suffered, perhaps, in the dread prison-ships of New York all the writhings of fever and disease, with famine for your nurse, and British and Tory contumely and insult your only sympathy—while thousands of your compatriots sank into the arms of death for a relief. Above your heads at the midnight hour, when with your family wrapped in slumber, perhaps a Tory torch lighted the lurid flame in your dwelling, and houseless and homeless, the morning sun found you in your deep distress calling for vengeance on the oppressor, and the death to his unnatural ally!

Stand up, then, and answer, venerable men!

Did ye thus fight and bleed and suffer that the nation which *your* mighty struggles brought into existence—whose foundations *you* laid upon the bones of ten thousand martyrs to freedom, and whose walls *your own* blood aided to cement—should in your old age, outrage history, heap insult on you, trample upon the memory of the deceased patriots whom the grave has closed over, by REWARDING *one of your fell enemies*, a TORY, a BRITISH TORY, in the elevation to the first station in the Republic, OF ONE OF HIS IMMEDIATE DESCENDENTS, of HIS GRANDSON, who is the bone of his TORY bone, the flesh of his TORY flesh, and the blood of his TORY blood!—In a word, *did you fight* that the descendents of TORIES might enjoy and sit in the HIGH PLACES of the land.

No—NEVER—must be your united response; and though that response may not now ring out in the trumpet tones with which you were wont to peal forth the slogan cry, of "Liberty or Death," when charging upon the British and Tory foe in the days of '76, yet its "still small voice" will thrill the hearts of the American People, and cause them to say in thunder tones at the ballot boxes, "away with James K. Polk—WE WANT NO GRANDSON OF A BRITISH TORY FOR OUR PRESIDENT!!

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Senator McDuffie, of South Carolina, made a speech at Richmond, which is said to have been a most *ultra un-American* harangue. In the Richmond Whig of Thursday morning we find the following remarks respecting it:

Mr. McDUFFIE.—The speech of this gentleman from the general account, (we did not hear it or wish to hear it) on Tuesday night, was the most ultra in doctrine and in spirit, and the most directly levelled at the root of the existing institutions of this country, of any ever made within its wide limits. It was not less false in doctrine, than bitter in personal bearing, exasperated in temper and feeling, *treasonable* in meaning and intention, and impotent in style and execution. He fell, all say far below expectation—raving where he should have enlightened, denouncing where he was most abound to praise, *simulating* where it was most imperative on him to be candid, and throughout, disclosing to the sagacious auditor purposes and designs which he would not and durst not avow. Affecting to be a friend of the Union, he argued against its value and utility, and attempted to prove its injustice and oppression. *Assuming* to wish the continuance of the Union, he tried to show that none but Slaves would desire its continuance for a moment. Talking of fraternity and brotherly love, he exhibited a state of feeling more hostile to our brethren of the North, than England ever had for France or the Musselmen for the Christian. Descanting upon Free Trade Political economy, and kindred subjects, he broached the wildest theories which were surely ever addressed to cultivated reason!

For example he said that the South paid every thing, and that the *North* did not work at all! The people of the North, he said, did nothing but travel and divert themselves, the South furnishing [under the Tariff] the expense, and paying for the fiddler! He represented the South (Cotton!) as laboring for the North almost exclusively, while the North, and especially the Ladies, were travelling to and fro, hither and thither, in such crowds, that HE, Mr. McDuffie, could with difficulty obtain a seat in a Railroad Car! In short, the idea he presented was, that he and his Cotton growers, who have negro girls to fan the gnats off them, were hard at work all the time, especially when the Cotton was growing, while Brother Jonathan north of the Potomac was living upon their labor, and fiddling, frolicking and junketing! A more extraordinary set of opinions we do not believe ever entered the head of a sane man—if sane he can be called who studied Cotton and Cotton Bale Theories until he has become as mad as Don Quixote was rendered by the romance of Amadis de Gaul, and Don Cirongilio of Thrace!

Mr. McDuffie has made no impression here, except that his once fine powers have sunk under physical disease, except that his heart in spite of his professions is at utter enmity with the Union of these States, and that if he *could* he would dissolve it *now*, not in anticipation of the evil to come, but in respect to that which, as he pretends, already exists and weighs down the vital energies of the Southern States!

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Mr. Ritchie's Address.

MR. EDITOR:—I was in hopes that my communication stating the suspicions which many entertained as to the drift of Mr Ritchie's address before the Literary Society of the Western University would have elicited from that gentleman some satisfactory, or at least candid explanation; but instead of this we have a carping communication from some one who signs himself "Quis," which leaves the matter in question as much a subject of doubt as it was before it appeared;—if indeed its evasions do not tend to confirm those who only doubted before. The writer says:—

"I have rarely met with an example so gratuitous and gross of this "mad dog" hue and cry of assaults upon the clergy and the established forms of Christianity, as the one under consideration, contained in the notice of Mr. Ritchie's address."

This is strange language, and might well lead to suspicion as to the real sentiments of the author. Passing by, for the present, the case of Mr. Ritchie, when or where have the charges of assaults upon the clergy been so unfounded as to deserve the opprobrious phrase which "Quis" has made use of? For my own part I recollect of none which were not perfectly true, nay, I recollect of no case but this where there was any attempt at denial.

But "Quis" is kind enough to suppose that his "mad dog hue and cry of assaults upon the clergy" was not intentional on my part, and that if it was not, I may "perhaps be induced to explain" I will explain. All that I did in the matter was intentional, and premeditated. But it amounted only to the simple and unexaggerated statement of a fact, viz: that many of Mr. Ritchie's audience were induced by the tenor of his remarks to believe that, when he alluded to the shrine makers of Ephesus, he had the clergy in his eye. I have not my former communication before me and cannot, from memory give the precise words, but this was the purport of what I said, and I added that I myself did not pretend to say whether their belief as to Mr. R's draft was correct or not, but that he might perhaps be induced to explain. I regret, for his own sake, that he has not seen proper to do so. It was not *because*, as his defender alleges, he inveighed strongly against bigotry, intolerance, superstition, fanaticism and hypocricy in general terms, that he was suspected of aiming at the clergy and the established forms of Christianity.

Those who disapproved of Mr. R's address are among the very last who would gratuitously assume that Christianity and superstition, bigotry, &c., were one and the same thing—They are not, nevertheless, blind to the fact that many so consider them, and they were led to suspect, from the general tone and tenor of Mr. Ritchie's remarks, rather than by any positive expression, that he was one of them. The communication of his defender has not, so far as I can learn, removed these suspicions. It is vague, evasive and unsatisfactory. It half admits (at least so I understand it) that Mr. Ritchie's address was tinged with the rationalism prevalent in Germany, and argues that since that was visible it could not have been very obscure. Let us see from competent authority what the rationalism of Germany is, and we shall then have another light to add to the glimmering which Mr. R. thought fit to give us of his views.

Milman, who is a great admirer of the German neologians, and would not misrepresent them, in his history of Christianity, thus speaks of Strauss, the most noted of the band:

"The hypothesis of Dr. Strauss is, that the whole history of our Lord, as related in the gospels, is *mythic*, that is to say, a kind of imaginative amplification of certain *vague* and *slender* traditions, the germ of which it is now impossible to trace."

Whatever respect the holders of this hypothesis may be forced by habit, or public opinion to pay to the external forms of Christianity, they are nevertheless *infidels*. I do not say that Mr. Ritchie is one, or that he entertains this opinion, but I do say that his address led many to suppose that such might be the case, and was even probable. This is a *fact* which Mr. R. may deal with as he thinks proper.

G.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Celebration of the 4th.

MR. EDITOR:—The recent celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, was emphatically of the right sort. A large majority of the stores were not opened in the morning, and the comparatively few business men that opened, closed their establishments at quite an early hour in the day. It really seemed as if there was a distinct understanding among the various portions of the community to enjoy, in a *decorous* and *rational* manner, not a mere fragment, but the *whole* of the day, rendered sacred to liberty. Our dwellings, for the time being were almost totally deserted; and their regular occupants mixed together in delighted groups, in the open air, which was cool and pleasant to a degree rarely experienced, in the summer season. The men of wealth and leisure, the merchants and their clerks, the manufacturers and the persons employed by them, the mechanics, their journeymen, and apprentices, the hard fisted laborers, the notable housewives and their helps—all, as if by common consent, turned out to enjoy the pleasures and festivities of the day. It was truly a glorious and heart-cheering sight to behold so many faces decked in smiles, and entirely free from the slightest trace of corroding care or anxiety.

Being an old Temperance man, I concluded to spend the day with "the Washington T. A Society, on the Methodist camp ground, about six miles up the Monongahela," and I can truly affirm that I have rarely, if ever, been better pleased with myself or my company. I repaired to the steamboat Moxahala at an early hour, for the purpose of witnessing the meeting of the T. A. folks, a large majority of whom, have been redeemed from the lowest degradation and wretchedness, by the influence of the cause, to which they are so ardently attached—and the warm grasp of the hand, the kind glance of the eye, and the affectionate expression of the countenance, bore resistless testimony to the cordiality with which they greeted each other. To see a large assemblage of human beings, not long since *the companions of the swine in the gutter, now respectably clothed, in their right mind, and useful members of society*, caused such a thrill of pleasure in my heart as I shall not attempt to describe.

We arrived on the camp ground, which we found suitably prepared for our reception, about 10 o'clock, A. M. and there remained until 5 o'clock, in the afternoon. After the orators of the day had taken their seats on the platform, the exercises commenced with soul-stirring vocal and instrumental music. So soon as the music ceased, Hon. C. Darragh was presented to the meeting, and, after having made a few peculiarly appropriate prefatory remarks, read the Declaration of Independence with suitable emphasis and action. Hon. A Brackenridge followed, and read a most able and instructive address, alike credible to his head and heart. Dinner was then announced, and somewhat over a hundred persons, the preference, of course, being given to the ladies sat down to a table spread not only with the substantials, but the delicacies of the season, which were provided in abundance, by Mr. Williams, pretty generally known as the "Old Missionary." So soon as the persons of the first table withdrew, their places were quickly occupied by others, who, in their turn, made way for their immediate successors, and so on, until probably about five hundred persons in all, did ample justice to the viands placed before them.

This necessary and all important business being finished, the people re-assembled around the speakers stand, and were earnestly addressed by W. Burrell, Esq and H. Hultz, Esq., and last though, not least, by Doct. Elder, who, on the occasion in question, seemed actually to excel himself. I never saw him in finer spirits or better working harness. His zeal seemed unbounded and was certainly according to knowledge, while his sparkling wit amused, and his occasional solemnity deeply impressed the minds of the audience. His labor I feel persuaded, from the candid statements of some present, will not be in vain. Truth however constrains me to say, as a slight drawback to the praise I have honestly given, that the Doctor while addressing the ladies exclusively, made a remark a remark, which I conceived to be inadmissible.

I would say, in conclusion that I saw but *one* drunken man during the day, and observed no disorder or misconduct but for a few minutes, in the immediate vicinity of the Theatre. On the camp ground there were at least two thousand persons present. M.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1844.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

CENTRAL CLAY CLUB.

A CONVENTION IN PITTSBURGH.—PUBLIC DISCUSSION!!!

The regular monthly meeting of the Club was held in "Tippecanoe Hall," in Liberty street, on the evening of the 5th inst. Mr. JOSIAH KING, President, in the Chair, assisted by Mr. Robert E. Sellers, Vice President.

The following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, at the late National Locofoco Convention, held in the city of Baltimore, *James K. Polk* of Tennessee, an avowed and open opponent of the *Whig Tariff of* 1842! was nominated for the office of President of the United States, and whereas, the said James K. Polk has expressed the opinion that the said Tariff law ought to be repealed, therefore

Resolved, That with a view to the support of the Tariff of 1842, a Committee of 15 shall be appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for a Convention to be held in this city, at such time as they may think most suitable, of the Whigs and Antimasons of this and the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties of Ohio and Virginia.

Messrs. A. H. Miller, C. B Smith, Geo. Darsie, Joseph Knox and Wm. J. Howard addressed the meeting on the subject of the Convention.

The following resolution was likewise adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That in the name of the Antimasonic and Whig candidates for Congress, Senate and Assembly, and the Antimasonic and Whig party in Allegheny county, we invite and challenge our Locofoco friends to a discussion of our respective principles *on the stump*! viz: the Tariff, Annexation of Texas, &c., at such time and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, and that a committee of five be appointed, with full power to make arrangements to carry the object of this resolution into effect.

And also the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with Governor James C Jones and other distinguished Whigs of Tennessee to obtain *authentic* documents relative to James K. Polk's sentiments on the Tariff.

Philander Ritter, Esq., of Virginia, was called upon by the Club, and gave a cheering account of the changes in the "Old Dominion, in favor of her gallant son, "Harry of the west;" afterwards *A H. Miller*, Esq, by request of the meeting, gave a glowing description of the late Convention, at Wellsville, Ohio. The same men that achieved the great revolution of 1840 in the "Buckeye State" were there, and the whole mass were animated by even greater enthusiasm and determination than was shown to the lamented Harrison.

George Darsie, Esq. mounted the stand after a call from the meeting and exposed the miserable trick of the Locofoco press, in attempting to deceive the working men of Pennsylvania by a garbled publication of Polks' letter—omitting the portion of it wherein he does not scruple to avow his most determined hostility *to the Tariff of* 1842!

Committees appointed on the different resolutions adopted.

Committee on the Convention.—S. Fahnestock, C. B. M Smith, Geo. S. Hays, Wm. Eichbaum, Robert Mackey, John Morrison, E W. Stephens, Joshua Hanna, M. Beltzhoover, Christopher Magee, John Small, Ephraim Jones, Samuel Barnes, Alex. H. Miller, John H. Davis.

Committee on the Public Discussion—Joseph Knox, H W. Williams, R. E. Sellers, Wm. J. Howard, J P Pears

Committee of Correspondence with Tennessee Whigs. Hugh Mitchell, Jas. B Murray, Jas Dunlop, Charles B Scully, Andrew Wylie, Jr

The Club, on motion, adjourned at 10 o'clock.

JOSIAH KING, President.
R E SELLERS, Vice President.

Charles B Scully, Assistant Sec'y.
(Clay papers of Allegheny county please copy.)

WRECK OF THE ERIE.—Capt. Waver, of the bark Sandusky—whose departure from this port for the purpose of raising the ill-fated steamer Erie, was mentioned by us last week—has called upon us to report progress.

By means of a diving bell, cast at Fredonia, for the purpose, at an expense of $1,800, and weighing four and a half tons, he has succeeded in visiting the wreck, at a depth of 63 feet, and got fairly to work on Saturday morning They have raised the best bower cable chain—450 feet in length, and one of the best on the lake—and are now getting up two other cables. As soon as her shafts, now projecting from her sides so far as to be in the way of raising her are got out, the Brig Rocky Mountain, now in port, will proceed to the spot and aid in getting her up.

The wreck was discovered, as Capt. W. assures us, by means of a compass, rendered very susceptible to the magnetic attraction—the same by which the Lexington was found. The inventor a Mr Chapin, who is now at work with the diving bell on the Erie, has likewise ascertained the location of the schooner Young Lyon sunk with railroad iron on board, some two years since. The company now engaged in this enterprise also intend raising the schooner.—[Buffalo Com. Adv. of Monday.

Death of Joe Smith Confirmed.

We were confident from the manner in which the death of Smith was announced that it was true, notwithstanding many doubted and pronounced it a hoax. The following extracts are from the St. Louis New Era, of the 29th, an evening paper:—

MORE MORMON NEWS.—From passengers and officers of the steamboat Dove, we learn that on yesterday a messenger from Governor Ford arrived at Rushville calling on the militia to march speedily to Carthage to resist an attack apprehended from the Morms. He stated that about 4 o'clock on the 27th, a mob of two hundred men, armed painted and disguised, came to Carthage, demanded the key of the jail, and took out Joe Smith, Hiram Smith and William Richards, and shot them forthwith. They were fearful that the Mormons would retaliate this murder by burning Carthage and Warsaw. Several hundred of the militia were about to march from Schuyler county when the Dove left. The Governor's message arrived at Rushville about 12 o'clock. Those who came down on the boat consider this news as authentic. If true, it is both alarming and disgraceful. It was cruel and cowardly to murder the unarmed prisoners when they had surrendered themselves and were in the custody of the laws. They were under the protection of the laws; the word of the Governor and the faith of the State were pledged to protect them from mobs, and to secure to them a fair trial.

An extra from the Alton Telegraph contains letters from G. T. M. Davis, from which we learn that the two Smiths, Richards, and also Phelps, a Mormon, were killed by the mob at Carthage. Three citizens of Hancock county were wounded in the attack on the jail; their names were Mills, Gallagher, and Vorhees. Mr. Davis apprehended great violence, and feared an indiscriminate extermination of the Mormon population. He was endeavoring to allay it, and Gov. Ford was trying to restrain the Mormons and the populace.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM NAUVOO.—The Mendota left Nauvoo yesterday at 4 o'clock.—The Captian says he staid at Nauvoo several hours and talked with a number of the Mormons; that whilst there a body of Mormons came in bearing the dead bodies of Joe Smith and Hyrum Smith. Mr. Phelps was not killed, but was in Nauvoo when the Mendota left, making a speech to the Mormons, and advising them to peace. No Mormons were killed except Joe and Hyrum Smith. The Mormons all expressed a determination to keep the peace and not to resort to arms except in necessary self-defence.

They state that at Carthage the Mormons were confined; that about fifty or one hundred men disguised suddenly rushed on the jail house; that the guard fired on them and wounded three of them; that the men in disguise fired into the jail and killed Hyrum Smith before the door was opened. Joe Smith had a revolving pistol, and fired it two or three time without effect, but was himself soon killed by the assailants, that Taylor, the editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was in jail, and was shot through the thigh, but not seriously injured; Richards was not injured. After the assault the disguised mob retreated, and it was not even known who they were. The guard consisted of fifty men, left by the Governor, of whom eight or ten were on duty when the attack was made on the jail house.

From the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE

BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Mail Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday at 6, A. M. bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 19th June, and Paris to the 17th We are indebted to the Boston Daily Advertiser and Atlas for extras, containing the news—from which and other papers we make up the annexed summary:

The Cotton market at Liverpool was somewhat improved, the sales being steady at a small advance of price, notwithstanding the arrival of a great number of cargoes from the United States Flour was a little lower.

The general state of trade in England, and in Europe generally, remains about the same. Nearly all the markets except the cotton market are in a prosperous and healthy state.

The overland mail reached London on the 4th of June, with dates from Bombay to the 1st of May, and from China to the 10th of March. The intelligence from China is 8 days later than that received by the brig Argyle, at New York. Nothing new, however, had occurred during that time. Commerce was in a very depressed state in the ports of China.—Raw cotton and opium were particularly dull

The Steamer Britannia from Boston arrived at Liverpool on the midnight of the 13th ult., after a very quick voyage of 12½ days, including her delay at Halifax

The administration of Sir Robert Peel had come very near to a dissolution, in consequence of being found in a minority in the project for the modification of the sugar duties. The ministerial project was brought forward June 3, fixing the duty on China, Java, and Manilla sugar, not the produce of slave labor, at 34s per cwt, that on British W. I. sugars remaining at 24s. This was voted by a majority of 69, viz. 197 to 128 On the 14th, when the bill came on for committee, Mr. Miles moved to amend by introducing a provision for the reduction of the duty on British plantation sugar to 20s—China, Manilla and Java, the produce of free labor, brown Muscovado or clayed, 30s, and white 34s. This amendment was carried by a majority of 20, viz. 241 to 221.

The majority against Ministers produced a good deal of excitement and serious apprehensions of the resignation of the Ministry. On the next meeting of the House, however, viz: on the 17th, Sir Robert Peel moved to amend Mr. Miles' proposal, by substituting 24s. as the duty on plantation sugar, in place of 20s; and after a debate which was protracted to a late hour, the resolution was received by a vote of 255 to 233—majority 22.

Mr. Thomas Campbell, the Poet, died at Bologne in France, June 14

Preparations were making at Windsor Castle for the accouchment of the Queen, which event was expected to take place early in July.

The Court Journal announces that it is now decided that King Louis Philippe will pay a visit to the Queen in September, and that he will arrive in London on the 15th

The Emperor Nicholas left England on the 19th in the Black Eglo, for Rotterdam where he arrived on the following morning. After a short visit to the Hague, he set out immediately on his return to Russia.

The writ of error in the case of Daniel O'Connell is to come on for argument in the House of Lords on the 4th of July.

GREECE.—It has been asserted in the Paris papers, on the authority of letters from Athens, that the Mavrocordato Cabinet, formed on the organization of the government under the new Constitution, had resigned. According to later news from Athens to May 31, this news is not confirmed. There had been some agitation in the Peloponnoeus, on account of the approaching elections.

A most favorable change in the weather is said to have taken place in England during the last ten days prior to the 19th ult. The scorching heat which had been experienced for a month past had been succeeded by constant showers throughout the country, and crops of all descriptions are reported to be in a very favorable condition.

Mr. King, the new Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of the Tuileries, has arrived in Paris.

France and Morocco.—The leading topic of continental news is the announcement that a collision had taken place between the French troops and the forces of the Emperor of Morocco

The French were completely victorious, putting a large body of Moorish cavalry to the rout, and capturing three standards. In Paris this affair is regarded as the commencement of actual hostilities, although Marshal Soult in the French Chambers, and Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords, have declared their conviction that war will not take place. The French Government, however, are strengthening their position on the Morocco frontier, and a squadron of line of battle ships and steamers has been equipped, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, for the purpose of cruising off the eastern coast of Morocco. The Moors are evidently collected in large numbers, and are animated by a hostile spirit which the efforts of diplomacy may find it difficult, if not impossible to control.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, June 19.

PUBLIC FEELING TOWARDS MR. O'CONNELL.—The demonstrations of sympathy with O'Connell, have been strongly evinced throughout the country. The repeal button has been universally adopted, and public meetings have been called and held for the purpose of expressing opinions on the State Trials and on the incarceration of "the martyrs," in Glasgow, Birmingham, Dublin, and Liverpool. Addresses to Mr O'Connell have been voted by the corporate bodies in Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Newry, and public prayers have been recommended by the priests to be put up for the protection of Heaven on the "Liberator" and for his delivery. The repeal papers have appeared in mourning. The contributions to the repeal rent has greatly increased.

The corporation of Dublin, on the 6th inst adopted an address to the Queen on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment, and an address of sympathy to Mr. O'Connell himself. A petition to the House of Commons was also agreed to, praying that Mr. O'Connel may be liberated.

A very large meeting was held at Belfast on the 7th inst., in the Theatre, to adopt resolutions and vote an address to Mr. O'Connell.

Similar meetings have also been held in the districts of Ratcliff, Stepheny, and Limehouse London, and in the Amphitheatre at Liverpool; at the latter Mr. Blundell, a gentleman of large property presided.

Refusal to admit Deputations.—A number of deputations from various places to present addresses to Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners have been refused admission; there has been no attempt to prevent individuals having interviews with them.

The imprisonment of O'Connell is too novel in itself, and involves too many great national considerations, not to be turned to account by this consummate actor. One of the results of his incarceration is perceptible in the immense increase of the repeal rent, which has sudenly jumped from hundreds up to thousands per week. Last week the amount received reached upwards of three thousand guineas! and in all probability it will go on increasing. Mr. O'Connell has comfortable quarters—airy apartments, and two gardens to walk in, and he is permitted to see his friends at seasonable times and in considerable numbers. In the meantime, the Writ of error is being carried before the House of Lords, and Thursday July 4th, is fixed for the opening of the case.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—The river is falling slowly; since six o'clock this morning, up to three o'clock, P. M., it has fallen about 5 inches, and it has receded altogether, from its extreme height, about 12 inches.—*St Louis New Era of the 29th.*

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Boston, June 26.—Wool—The recent sales have been large, of all descriptions. Western continue to arrive freely, and sale of parcels received via. New Orleans at 25@45c, for all from burr, and 17@30c for that less clean. There is but little South American washed left on the market—little or no demand for unwashed: one lot or 150,000 lbs. Vermont fleeces, in three grades, has been sold at $3.38 and 42c ₱ ℔ 6 mos.; the Nantucket clip is stated to be only about 16,000 lbs.—the price was established at auction, and the whole taken at 30@30½c for the washed. The market is very firm.

Buffalo, July 1.—A large lot of wool, some 60,000 lbs, part pulled, and ranging from No. 1 to 3, has been sold to an Eastern manufacturer, at prices varying from 30 to 36c.

CITY FARM.

WANTED, a Farm of not less than Two Hundred, nor more than Four Hundred acres, in good order, situated on a road of easy access at all seasons, not more than Five miles from the city, and if containing coal would be preferable.

Persons having lands of this description to dispose of will please make known the same to the subscribers, with a description, location, and terms of the same, on or before the 15th July next.

E. F. PRATT,
I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
Overseers of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh.
j17—d3t&wt15thjy.

Cheap New Temperance Documents, &c.

JUST received from the American Temperance Union, New York:—A good assortment of their latest publications—amongst which are 3000 Youth's Temperance Advocates for July; 50 Journals do.; about 500 Hymn Books; Annual Reports; Lyrics; Dialogues; Harps; Washington Harps; Pic Nic Songs; Trial of King Alcohol; Cold Water Army Exhibitions; Deacon Giles' Distillery; Gold Plated Medals; Temperance Certificates, etc Also—A variety of American Tract Societies Tracts in packages by retail. Also a good supply of School Books, writing and letter paper, patent pens, ink, quills, waters, sand, etc. for sale low for cash, in any quantity to suit customers. ISAAC HARRIS, Agent and Commission Merchant, No. 9 Fifth street. jn 4-d&w

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TO TRAVELERS,

As well as to the Public.

ARE you travelling for health—are you going to watering places or other places of resort, to recruit and improve your health—are you sick and know not what to take? Then read the following:—

DR. N. B. LEIDY;

a regular Druggist as well as Physician, attested by

Dr. Physic,	Dr. Chapman,	Dr. Jackson,
" Dewess,	" James,	" Gibson,
" Homer,	" Hare,	" Coxe,

Rev. W. H. Delancey, R. Adrian, L. L. D., as well as members of various Medical Institutions of the United States, would earnestly recommend all to supply themselves with his justly celebrated Medicated Extract of Sarsaparilla; the strongest preparation of Sarsaparilla that is made, and combining the virtues of other vegetable extracts not contained in any other, which makes it so effectual in most cases, where all other preparations failed, in Scrofula; Erysipelas; Affections of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; Diseases of the Skin; Ulcerous Sores of the Nose, Throat and Body; Murcurial Affections; Rheumatism, Dropsy; Gout; Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Stomach and Bowels; Diseases incident to Females; Debility; Faintness; Swellings of the Glands, the Limbs and Joints, etc

As a purifier of the blood and animal fluids, the world knows there is nothing equal to Sarsaparilla: and persons using it will save much time as well as money, by procuring a preparation that can be depended upon. The Press, the Medical Faculty, many of the Clergy and numerous respectable citizens throughout the United States have spoken loudly in favor of Dr. Leidy's preparation, and many of their recommendations must be fresh in the minds of many, having been published throughout the Union. Price $1 a bottle, (half a pint) 3 bottles $2,50, 6 do. $4,50.

NOTE.—A small quantity of this Extract added to a glass of any of the waters, from the various springs, or even hydrant or pump water, will not only improve the taste, forming a pleasant beverage or draught, but will aid materially its virtues.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
jn1 Corner Wood and Sixth sts.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FLOURING MILL, WITH A CARDING MACHINE AND SAW MILL.

SITUATED on Turtle Creek, with **280 acres** of land, within 12 miles of the city, being one mile from the Monongahela river, ½ of a mile from the Philadelphia turnpike, having steam and water power sufficient to drive 5 pair of Burrs, Sawing and Carding, possessing all the requisite buildings for Miller, Farmer and Mansion House, having Coal and Timber, with a valuable Stone Quarry. There are also a variety of Fruit Trees, with several springs of pure water.

This property presents inducements to those wishing to engage in the Flouring and Wool business over any other west of the mountains.

Letters post paid will meet with immediate attention.
Adress M EGOLF,
No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or
HENRY FUNK,
July 8—Tw1f. On the premises.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin township, Allegheny county, Pa. on Monday, the 24th of June, a red and white spotted cow, (with some brindle in the red) and a white spot in her face, and a molly, age unknown. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

jy2—w3t* JACOB ROSENSTEELE.

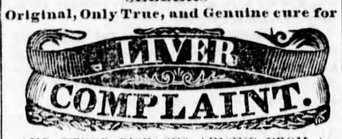
RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

SELLERS'

Original, Only True, and Genuine cure for



AND OTHER DISEASES ARISING FROM A DERANGED STATE OF THE LIVER

☞ Read the following:

GREENVILLE, Augusta Co., Va., May 8, 1844.

Mr. R. E. Sellers.—Dear Sir—You will please send me 12 dozen boxes more of your Liver Pills; I have nearly sold out. People who have had them say they are decidedly the best Pill ever used in this country. I think I shall be able to sell a great a many more than I have done heretofore, as persons who have used them are recommending them very highly, and I have a much greater demand for them than I have had since I commenced selling them. Respectfully yours,

B. F. GRAHAM.

☞ Persons who use the Pills according to the directions, without receiving benefit, shall have their money returned. Prepared and sold by

R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood street.

Sold by J. Mitchell and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny city; by J. Baker, Wheeling, Va.;